ROYALTY EN MASSE

At Nuptials of Crown Prince Frederick and Duchess Cecilia in Berlin.

ALL EUROPE IS REPRESENTED

Attended by the Most Distinguished Gathering of Notables That Could Be Assembled in Europe—Will Spend Honeymoon in Hunting Lodge.

Berlin, June 7.—Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married in the palace chapel and batteries here and in every garrison town in Prussia and in every sea where German warships floated began firing a 21-gun salute at that time. In the chapel one of the most distinguished assemblages that could be gathered in Europe saw the simple wedding service of the Lutheran church. Some of the 60 to 70 members of the royal families present from German and foreign states were the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, representing Emperor Francis Joseph; the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Prince Henry, consort of the queen of the Netherlands; the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, representing the king and queen of Italy; Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing Great Britain; Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium; the Duke of Oporto, representing Portugal; Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and the Crown Princess of Denmark and Greece. These all stood in a wide circle around the altar, for there were no pews, and behind them, without regard to rank, were the members of the foreign embassies, with Ambassador Tower and Mrs. Tower among them, the cabinet ministers, a number of admirals, the commanders of the army corps and many persons of the high nobility.

The crown princess, for she was already crown princess by civil rite, came in on the arm of the crown prince. She was wearing a wreath of fresh myrtle on her head over which was a small crown of diamonds and rubies in a gold frame placed there by the empress. A triangle of diamonds. The wedding dress was of Russian silver brocade, with a train four and a half yards in length, and two and a quarter yards wide attached to the shoulders. Four maids of honor in dresses of pale blue silk, the crown princess' favorite color, carried the train and behind them walked two pages. The bridal veil was of old Brussels lace.

The crown prince wore the light blue uniform of the first foot guards with a major's insignia and his decorations. He carried his helmet in his hand.

The bridal partly slowly moved, followed by the princes and princesses, but all others waited in the chapel, which had become very hot owing to the 300 candles that had been burning for half an hour, until the reception began in the white hall adjoining the chapel.

Besides those present at the wedding several hundred others had been invited to the reception, each person bowing to the crown prince and crown princess, on either side of whom stood other royal personages. The dresses, jewels and uniforms contributed to a most brilliant picture.

After supper had been served a torchlight dance, a unique practice at weddings in the house of Hohenzollern for centuries, was performed in a modified form by 12 pages bearing thick candles about two and a half feet tall.

This function came to a close after 9 o'clock, the wedding party having lasted more than four hours. The honeymoon probably will be spent at Hubertusstocky, a hunting lodge in a large forest near Eberswalde, Prussia. This is a simple sort of house in the woods where the emperor goes deer stalking.

WAGE SCALE CONFERENCE.

Amalgamated Association Submits Proposition for an Increase.

Detroit, June 7.—Representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel company and a committee from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers began a conference here to reach an agreement on a wage scale for iron workers. The Amalgamated association committee submitted the changes adopted at the recent convention of the Amalgamated association in Detroit.

These call for an increase of 2½ per cent for puddlers and 13 per cent for finishers. It is generally expected that the puddlers' increase will be conceded without much debate, though a fight is expected on the 13 per cent increase for finishers. It is thought that the representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel company will have a counter proposition ready to be submitted when the conference opens at the next session.

Street Railway Strike Continues.

Saginaw, Mich., June 7.—There is no material change in the street railway strike in the Saginaw valley. The company is operating on all divisions a limited number of cars with non-union crews under police protection.

M. DELCASSE RETIRES.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Quits Portfolio.

Paris, June 7.—M. Delcasse presented his resignation and retired from any further direction of the foreign affairs of France. His resignation was submitted at a meeting of the council of ministers at the Elysee palace under the presidency of President Loubet. The meeting aroused deep interest, owing to the belief that the Moroccan situation would result in a ministerial crisis. M. Delcasse, in submitting his resignation, explained the reasons leading up to his action.

MINISTER DELCASSE

He said he recognized that differences of view had arisen between himself and his colleagues relative to the execution of the foreign policy of France, particularly concerning the direction of the negotiations with Morocco. Therefore, he believed it to be desirable in the interest of the ministry and the country to place his resignation in the hands of the president.

Premier Rouvier in responding expressed the regrets of his colleagues, adding a tribute to M. Delcasse for past services. M. Rouvier thereupon announced that he would take ad interim the duties of minister of foreign affairs.

ALFONSO IN ENGLAND.

Spanish King Is Given Royal Welcome in British Domain.

London, June 7.—King Alfonso of Spain saw the sights of the metropolis in typical London weather. Rain fell all day long, accompanied by a chill east wind. The limp decorations gave the entire city a bedraggled and forlorn appearance. The young monarch, however, carried out a long program with evident enjoyment. After receiving the diplomatic corps at Buckingham palace King Alfonso attended mass at the Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster. Later he visited Westminster Abbey, lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and was an interested spectator of the military tournament at Agricultural hall. He gave a reception to Spanish residents and to the Anglo-Spanish and American-Spanish commercial bodies of London at the Spanish embassy and paid a surprise visit to the house of parliament, which, however, had adjourned before his arrival.

The day concluded with a state banquet at Buckingham palace, which was attended by members of the royal family, the diplomatic corps and practically all the notables in political England.

Chauffeurs Sent to Prison.

New York, June 7.—The first prison sentence for speeding automobiles imposed in this city since the enactment of a new law permitting imprisonment was passed upon Henri Roger and Joseph Fernandez, chauffeurs, by Justice McKeon in the court of special sessions. Each was sentenced to five days in prison and fined $50. Both previously had been fined for similar offenses. Justice McKeon, in sentencing the chauffeurs, said that all similar prisoners brought before the court hereafter would be given a jail term as well as a fine, the former to be increased if deemed justifiable. The maximum imprisonment according to the law is six months.

Lottery Office Is Raided.

Butte, Mont., June 7.—United States officers raided the office of the Mountain Mining, Loan and Investment company here, arrested Daniel B. Jacobs, the secretary and treasurer, on a charge of violating the United States postal laws in maintaining a lottery, and secured about 50,000 numbered tickets and a list of agents in the United States and Canada. The concern is incorporated for $12,000,000. A postoffice inspector caused the raid.

Fairbanks Are in Detroit.

Detroit, June 7.—Vice President C. W. Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks and their son, Frederick, have arrived in this city and are the guests of Senator E. A. Alger at his home on Fort street. Vice President Fairbanks and Senator Alger will go to Flint, Mich., to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new federal building there. The vice president will make an address.

Unconscious Fifty-Two Days.

New York, June 7.—One of the most remarkable of the meningitis cases is that of Charles Canepi, a 6-year-old boy, who has been unconscious for eight weeks. The little sufferer is the son of Joseph Canepi, Jr., of Yonkers. In two months not a spoonful of food has passed his lips and he has been fed through the nose by means of a pipe.

Washington's Chair Is Sold.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7.—Colonel Andrew Jackson has sold the old Washington chair, the most prized relic of President Jackson to the Mount Vernon association, for $7,500. This chair was willed by General Washington to his family physician, Dr. Craik, and members of the Craik family gave it to General Jackson.

LEFT TO COMMITTEE

Strike Situation in Chicago Is Now Entirely in Hands of That Body.

ARE GIVEN FULL POWER TO ACT

Will Have an Early Conference With Employers' Association and It Is Expected That a Settlement May Be Effected.

Chicago, June 7.—The teamsters' joint council has appointed a committee with full powers to settle the strike and a conference will be arranged with the employers.

The appointment of the committee followed the announcement of Attorney Mayer, who, speaking for the employers, said two days ago that no more conferences would be held with the men unless the committee came to the meeting with full power to act, and this power must be explicitly stated in writing. The teamsters promised to appoint the committee, but instead of doing so, sent a committee to arrange individual settlements with a number of the large drygoods houses. This attempt failed completely, the employers having announced that no separate settlements would be made and that if the strike was declared off it must be declared off in every direction. Failing in the effort to effect a settlement with the stores, the teamsters' joint council appointed the committee which it had agreed to appoint 24 hours earlier. It is composed of one representative of each union involved in the strike and is headed by W. J. Gibbons, president of the teamsters' joint council.

At a mass meeting of the truck drivers, called to consider the question of arbitrating the demand of the team owners' association for deliveries to the boycotted houses, it was decided to decline the arbitration, notwithstanding the fact that the agreement between the teamsters and the team owners' association contains a provision calling for arbitration in exactly such cases as the one under consideration. The action of the truck drivers, however, loses much of its importance compared to the appointment of a committee empowered by the men to settle the strike. No action will be taken by the team owners pending the meeting of the committee appointed with the employers. President Shea of the teamsters was not present at the meeting of the joint council when the committee was appointed.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Ten Directors Have Deserted Equitable Since Trouble Began.

New York, June 7.—Three more directors have resigned from the board of the Equitable Life Assurance society and at least one more will retire, making in all 10 resignations since the present troubles of the society began.

The resignation of A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, was forwarded by the announcement of the resignations of John A. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Trust company, and John Sloane, prominent in banking and trust company circles. The resignation of D. O. Mills will be handed to President Alexander. Mr. Mills was at first inclined to postpone action until a later meeting.

The other directors who have resigned from the Equitable board are H. C. Frick, E. H. Harriman, T. Jefferson Coolidge, M. E. Ingalls, Jacob H. Schiff and Cornelius N. Bliss.

Hanly Opposes Capital Punishment.

Indianapolis, June 7.—The Indiana supreme court has granted a respite to Edward Donaghue, condemned to be hanged at Michigan City June 9 for the murder of Arminter Northrupp of Benton Harbor, Mich. The extension of time was till July 21. Governor Hanly has written to the governors of several states asking for statistical information concerning capital punishment as a deterrent of murder, especially inquiring into the conditions in the states where capital punishment has been abolished. Governor Hanly's aversion to capital punishment is generally known.

Steel Company Re-Incorporated.

Columbus, O., June 7.—The United Sheet and Tin Plate company, a corporation capitalized under the laws of West Virginia for $750,000, was taken over by a syndicate of capitalists at a meeting held in the Chittenden hotel, this city. The company will be re-incorporated under Ohio laws and its properties, employing in the neighborhood of 1,000 men, will be reopened within 10 days.

Child Poisoned by Beads.

Chicago, June 7.—A chemical analysis of toy beads obtained as a prize by a 5-year-old girl named Henrietta Crisp revealed that the beads contained enough arsenic to cause death. The child died after having put the beads in her mouth. Coroner Hoffmen says the use of the toy beads as prizes to children is general. It is claimed that the beads are made in Germany.

ACCORDED MILITARY HONORS

Funeral of Gen. Boynton Marked by Unusual Ceremonies for Civilian.

Washington, June 7.—The war department issued orders for military participation in the funeral of the late General H. V. Boynton. Two troops of cavalry have been ordered as escort, with the usual number of body bearers. An artillery caisson had been ordered to convey the body from the church to the grave. A salute for a brigadier general will be fired at Fort Myer and at the grave. The participation of the military is unusual, as such honors are only paid, except in special cases, to men who are in the service at the time of their death.

The gridiron club met and decided to attend the funeral of General Boynton in a body. The club ordered a resolution of respect to be spread upon the records. During the meeting a tribute of respect was paid to General Boynton by R. J. Wynne, the American consul general at London, who was long associated with the deceased.

"General Boynton," said Mr. Wynne, "was our friend, counsellor, guide and model. His sole object in life seemed to be to do good. Rank or station made no difference to him in recognizing merit. As a newspaper writer he never ceased to battle against corruption, as he never ceased to praise decency and honesty in public life. I could tell of General Boynton's crusades against wrongdoers, of the thieves he indicted, disbarred or put in jail; I could also recite his good deeds, but they are known to you and to the American people everywhere. He never flinched from an obligation. He did not even flinch from death. May we be as well prepared when our day comes."

Casey's Body Found in River.

Youngstown, O., June 7.—The body of City Auditor Daniel Casey was found in the Mahoning river at Niles. Recently T. A. McKenzie of the state bureau of accounting inspected the books of Mr. Casey at Niles and reported unfavorably on them. He is known to have felt keenly the report of the state inspector as well as the attacks which have been made on him in a weekly paper. Mr. Casey was elected in April, 1903.

Pennsylvanian Suicides in Ohio.

Cleveland, June 7.—The body of a man supposed to be Jacob Adler of McKeesport, Pa., was found in the grass near Euclid beach park here. An empty carbolic acid bottle was found nearby. The grass was trampled down as if showing signs of a struggle. There were no valuables on the body, but a postal card was found in the pocket addressed to M. Teplitz, 416 Fifth avenue, McKeesport, Pa., for Jacob Adler.

Americans Honored at Oxford.

Oxford, England, June 7.—The convocation of the university proposes to confer on Dr. William Osler the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and also the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins university.

A Centiped.

"See that man? Well, sir, he landed in this country with bare feet, and now he's got millions."

"Gee whiz! He must be a regular centiped."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wasted Sympathy.

Kind Lady—Here's a nickel. But what are you crying for, little boy? Little Boy—I ain't cryin'. Dis is me regular face.—Hartford Courant.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 6.—Reports of damage to the wheat crop of Europe had a bullish effect on the wheat market here today. At the close the July option was up ⅞c. Corn is up 1⅛c. Oats show a gain of ⅝c. Closing quotations: Wheat, July, 88⅛; corn, July, 51; oats, 31⅝.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JUNE 6.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 57@57½; high mixed, 50@50½; yellow ear, 62@63.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35½@35¾; No. 3, 35@35½; No. 4, 34½@34¾.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12.50@12.75; No. 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 clover, $10.25@10.75; No. 1 mixed, $10.50@11; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Selected candled, 17@17½.

Butter—Prints, 23½@24; tubs, 23@23½; dairy, 11½@15½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10@10½; Ohio cream, 10@10½; limberger, new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.90@6.10; green, coarse and rough fat steers, $4.25@5; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $4.75@5.25; choice milch cows, $30@45; medium to good milch cows, $15@30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers bulls, $4@4.50; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $4.50@4.75; feeding steers, common to good quality, $3@4.25; fair to choice stockers, $3@4.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $6.25@6.50; veals, fair to good, $5@5.50; heavy and thin calves, $4@4.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.60; medium weights, $5.60; best heavy yorkers, $5.60@5.65; good light yorkers, $5.65; pigs, good to prime, $5.70@5.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.80@5; good to choice mixed, $4.50@4.75; fair to good mixed, $4@4.40; culls and common, $1.50@3; clipped lambs, $3.50@6.25; spring lambs, $5@7.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP

After Rojestvensky Was Hurt Is Ascribed by Russians as Cause of Defeat.

OFFICERS IGNORANT OF PLANS

Rear Admiral Voelkersam, Who Was Killed Early in the Fight, Was the Only Confidant of the Unfortunate Commander.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, June 7.—The Associated Press correspondent is informed that reports have been received at army headquarters from Vladivostok indicating that the naval defeat was due largely to lack of leadership after Rojestvensky was wounded, the engagement being carried on practically without signals after the first hour and no attempt being made to adapt the movements of the fleet to meet the maneuvers of the Japanese. Nobody on board any vessel in the fleet was in the secret as to Rojestvensky's plans, the commander-in-chief's only confidant being Rear Admiral Voelkersam, who died early in the fight.

Up to the time of the battle, these reports say, fortune favored the Russians, there being almost no sick in the hospitals and all the ships being in good condition.

Russian Hopes Not High.

No one in the fleet cherished any illusions. At the most it was hoped that enough vessels would reach Vladivostok to threaten Japan's absolute control of the sea and to make the Japanese pay as dearly as possible for every ship lost. The hopes of the Russians went no further than this.

The Russian ships had enough coal to reach Vladivostok, but there was an inadequate supply of shells and ammunition for a prolonged battle, whereas the Japanese operating near their base were not under the necessity of stowing away enormous quantities of coal and could carry a double quantity of shells or replenish their ammunition from auxiliary vessels.

The Russian officers assert that the ships surviving the first days of the battle must have been practically out of ammunition.

The Japanese guns, the reports say, were of greater range than those of the Russians, their heavy shells flying over the battleship division and striking the transports and the unarmored cruisers beyond.

Headquarters of the Russian Army, Godzyadani, Manchuria, June 7.—Undismayed by Rojestvensky's defeat and full of confidence as to the outcome of the approaching battle, Lieutenant General Linevitch is for war to the bitter end, and he believes that the Manchurian army is now strong enough to assume the aggressive.

Linevitch Is Undaunted.

To a question put to him by the correspondent of the Associated Press, to whom he granted an interview, as to whether he was for war or peace, the commander-in-chief replied firmly and without the slightest hesitation:

"Most certainly I am for war. I am a soldier. The emperor's will is naturally my law, but my voice now as before is for the continuance of the fight.

"With the destruction of our fleet vanishes of course the hopes of those who at the beginning of the war wished to make peace with Tokio, but our defeat at sea has not interfered with my plans—absolutely not one whit. I consider myself strong enough now not only to hold my ground, but even to advance.

"I am no prophet and have no desire to be one, but I firmly believe that I can and will defeat the Japanese in Manchuria.

"I have asked the war office to send me reservists of the youngest classes instead of older ones, not because the latter make poor soldiers, but because with plenty of young and vigorous reservists it would be unjust as well as inadvisable to call the older men from their more settled life."

St. Petersburg, June 7.—The stories of the attempt to assassinate the emperor were telegraphed back from abroad and spread throughout the city. The Associated Press is assured by General Masloff, his majesty's chancellor, that absolutely nothing occurred at Tsarskoe-Selo to give rise to such reports.

Interest Centered in Trepoff.

The details of the epoch-making battle of the sea of Japan which are drifting in here through the foreign press, and even the question of peace or war, are almost ignored in contemplation of the more absorbing internal situation created by the sudden elevation of Governor General Trepoff to the office of assistant minister of the interior, making him virtually dictator, with the dark vision of a policy of reaction and repression. Yet the Associated Press was informed on high authority that Trepoff's appointment only tells half the story and that there is a brighter side to the picture. As intimated in these dispatches, it will come in the shape of an imperial manifesto which will be issued and will immediately realize the popular demand for a parliamentary regime by creating a legislative assembly consisting of two houses. The lower house will be called the Gosudarstvennaia Duma, "Imperial Duma," and the upper house Gosudarstvennaia Sovet, or the present council of the empire.

Students in Revolt.

Zanesville, O., June 7.—The seniors of the Zanesville high school are in revolt and refuse to take part in the commencement exercises this month because the juniors have announced an intention to wear white duck trousers during commencement week. The superintendent and members of the school board have been trying to settle the matter by some sort of compromise, but the seniors are obdurate and demand that the juniors discard the white trousers.

Lost Life by Damp.

Marion, O., June 7.—George Craner and Mrs. Benjamin Craner are dead and Benjamin Craner and Harry Winters are in a critical condition from damp in a well. George Craner went into the well to clean it and Mrs. Craner, his daughter-in-law, tried to rescue him from the damp when she was overcome. Benjamin Craner and Harry Winters tried to rescue them and they were overcome and fell into the well. Neighbors coming along later dragged the bodies out.

$400 for an Essay.

Frankfort, Ky., June 7.—Governor Beckham has received from Hon. William J. Bryan of Nebraska a check for $400, to be paid to the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical college and invested, the annual proceeds to be used to purchase a prize for the best essay discussing the principles of free government. The money is part of a fund of $10,000 left to Mr. Bryan as trustee by the late Philo Sherman Bennett of Connecticut to be distributed among 25 colleges.

TWO BOYS CREMATED.

Were Playing Under Brush Heap Which Was Set on Fire.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 7.—The bodies of two boys who met a horrible death by cremation on the beach here have been identified as those of Ordner J. Deaney and William Jeffries, both of this city, aged 7 and 5 years respectively.

The two boys were inseparable companions. They had gone to a brush heap of pine trees on the beach front at New Hampshire avenue, which trees were to be used to build a jetty. They dug a hole beneath the pile and crawled under. Soon the brush was ablaze and before the boys could crawl out they were cremated. Their charred bodies were scarcely recognizable. Firemen who put out the blaze did not know the boys were under the brush until a hoseman lifted one end of the brush to get a stream of water under it. He then saw the two burned bodies side by side.

NOTABLE OHIO WEDDING.

Niece of Late Senator Hanna, Miss McCurdy, Married in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., June 7.—Nearly 2,000 guests witnessed the mariage of Miss Lucia McCurdy, niece of the late Senator Hanna, to Malcolm Lee McBride, of this city, at St. Paul's Episcopal church. The bride was attended by Mrs. Medill McCormick, nee Hanna, of Chicago, as matron of honor, and by the following bridesmaids: Misses Florence Cox, Helen Sullivan, Janet Henderson, Minerva Keen and Edna McBride of Cleveland, Miss Frances Thompson of Pittsburg, Florence McCurdy of Youngstown and Ethel Speck of Tarentum, Pa.

Donald McBride, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Corliss Sullivan, Lawrence Hitchcock, Robert Norton, Clifford Ogden and W. C. Robbins of Cleveland, Charles Tiffany of New York, James Nedieker of Milwaukee and Robert Stevenson of Chicago. The bride was given away by Robert Rhodes, her uncle, and the service and ceremonies were read by the Rev. George H. Knewstub, rector of St. Paul's and Rev. W. H. Jones, rector of St. John's Episcopal church.

Pennsylvania Gets Japanese Orders.

Philadelphia, June 7.—Orders for 4,000 cars for the imperial Japanese railways have just been placed with Pennsylvania car building companies. Five hundred of the cars will be of the gondola class and will be built by the Middletown car works. The remainder will be of the box variety and will be constructed by the American Car and Foundry company's plants at Berwick and Milton. Contracts for 900 additional box cars for quick delivery will be made in a few days.

Masons Dedicate New Temple.

Toledo, O., June 7.—The Masonic Temple in this city, the most elaborate building of its kind in the country, erected at a cost of $425,000, was dedicated in the presence of a large number of officers and members of the order from all parts of the country and Canada. Sovereign Grand Commander Henry L. Palmer of Milwaukee, head of the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States, officiated. The ceremonies attending the dedication and consecration will continue during four days.

Lose Life in Explosion.

Cleveland, June 7.—Three men were killed and two seriously injured by a cap blowing off one of the boilers at the American Steel and Wire company's furnace here.

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Done For Her Armies.

"Typhoid, that dread scourge of soldiers, has been almost eliminated from the Japanese army in the present war," writes Anita Newcomb McGee in the Century.

"This is only one," says she, "of a number of achievements in the prevention of disease and death which I observed while supervisor of nurses at the great base of the army at Hiroshima, while on the hospital ships and while at hospitals at the Yalu river, in Manchuria. At these and other places I had exceptional opportunities for noting the medical, surgical and sanitary precautions which have produced such remarkable results.

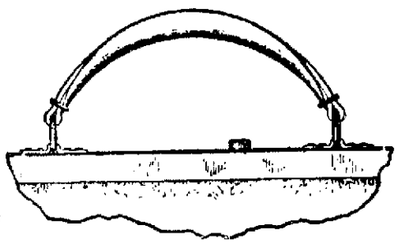
"In the three months following the battle of the Yalu (May, June and July) General Kuroki's army had only eighty-three cases of typhoid. There were only 193 cases reported in General Oku's army from its landing in Manchuria, May 6, to the end of the following January. Of the many thousands of patients treated at the great base hospital of Hiroshima, Japan, prior to the end of September there were only fifty deaths of men who had typhoid, and a large proportion of these deaths were actually due to beriberi wounds or other complications.

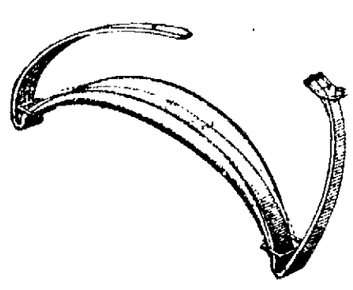
"Contributory to these results are undoubtedly the facts of the great attention paid to sanitation, of the daily consumption by every soldier of several pills of germ destroying creosote and of the isolation of every case of typhoid, which is treated as a contagious disease. Our own country showed a sad contrast to these figures at the time of the war with Spain. According to the board of experts who examined the sanitary condition of our army, about one-fifth of the troops in the camps of mobilization had suffered from typhoid, which had caused four times as many deaths as all other diseases combined."

DETACHABLE VALISE HANDLE

Neither Sewing Nor Riveting Necessary In Applying It.

The handles of valises, traveling bags and the like, which are subjected to long and continued use or to rough treatment, are very apt to wear out and break at a most inopportune time. The ordinary type of valise handle is a rather difficult thing to apply and requires the use of special tools. But a new type of handle has just been invented which may be quickly applied by any one without tools. It comprises a body part made of padded leather





THE HANDLE ON AND OFF.

and formed with a central depression in its upper face to receive a strap which is stitched thereto.

The ends of the strap are passed through the rings on the valise frame and then buckled together at the top of the handle. A couple of metal retainers serve to hold the straps in the groove of the handle piece. Since the buckle rests in this groove, the hand is prevented from coming in contact therewith and being bruised by the metal parts while the valise is being carried. It will be observed that neither sewing nor riveting is necessary in applying the device and that both time and expense are saved thereby.—Scientific American.

The Development of Seedless Fruits.

No single discovery since that of the seedless orange is regarded of greater importance and value to the fruit growing industries than the one lately developed in the seedless apple. The orange came first in being developed by scientific agriculturists into a seedless variety, then the apple followed in quick succession the same fate. The tendency of the experts in the department of agriculture is to develop all fruits into seedless types, and if the scientific work goes on it will be a question of only a short time before we have the seedless grape, the watermelon, the strawberry and possibly later on the persimmon.—American Inventor.

Fireproof Mail Cars.

A steel, fireproof mail car was on exhibition at the recent international railway congress at Washington. Postmaster General Cortelyou and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw examined the car and gave it their hearty approval. The foreign railway representatives took great interest in the new product, which was built by the Standard Steel Car company at Pittsburg. It is mounted on standard six wheel trucks.

Iron From the Sea.

After five years' work and at a cost of $2,500,000 170 acres of the richest iron deposits in England have been claimed from the sea on the Cumberland coast by means of a semicircular sea barrier almost 7,000 feet long, 210 feet wide at the base, 83 feet on top and 40 feet high.

to Reach Centauri.

"Let us suppose a railway to have been built between the earth and the fixed star Centauri," said a lecturer, "By a consideration of this railway's workings we can get some idea of the enormous distance that intervenes between Centauri and us.

"Suppose that I should decide to take a trip on this new aerial line to the fixed star. I ask the ticket agent what the fare is, and he answers:

"'The fare is very low, sir. It is only a cent each hundred miles.'

"'And what, at that rate, will the through ticket one way cost?' I ask.

"'It will cost just $2,750,000,000,' he answers.

"I pay for my ticket and board the train. We set off at a tremendous rate.

"'How fast,' I ask the brakeman, 'are we going?'

"'Sixty miles an hour, sir,' says he, 'and it's a through train. There are no stoppages.'

"'We'll soon be there, then, won't we?' I resume.

"'We'll make good time, sir,' says the brakeman.

"'And when will we arrive?'

"'In just 48,663,000 years.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

SACRED STONES.

Some That Claim to Mark the Center of the Universe.

The sacred black stone of the Manchu dynasty of Chinese in Mukden is the center of the universe, according to old Chinese superstitions, and added venerability comes to Mukden from the graves of the emperors near by.

The Potala in Lassa, Tibet, is another center of the universe, which, according to the Tibetan priests, is shaped exactly like the shoulder blade of a sheep. All distances are measured from it, and it is very sacred.

Another center is the kaaba, in Mecca, a dirty black stone let into the wall of the most sacred mosque and polished every year by the lips of thousands of worshipers. The Arabic word for stone, "hagar," appears in Scriptural writings as a proper name. The Mecca pilgrimage is a "haj," and those who have taken it are known as "Hadji."

Even so sane a people as the ancient Greeks came pretty near worshiping a stone, the "omphalos," or center of the earth, at Delphi. The Romans set up a stone of great consequence in Rome, but for purposes of measurement, not worship, and so the "London stone" of today is used.—London Telegraph.

AN INTERESTING TREE.

The Shellbark Hickory Is a Rugged Native American.

The shellbark hickory is perhaps the most interesting tree we have, because it is a strictly American tree and so wedded to its native soil that it refuses to become a citizen of any other country. In the sturdiness of its roots and trunk, in the boldness in which it flings out its tough branches, in its strong individuality of character and in its general fruitfulness, not forgetting its uncouth roughness of bark, it further manifests its strong Americanism. Its winter buds are large and interesting. Early in spring the dark brown outer scales fall away. The inner scales then lengthen to protect the growing leaf, sometimes attaining a length of five inches. These inner scales are marvels of beauty both in texture and in color. The body of the scale is thick and leathery, while its surfaces, especially the inner, are soft, with a silken nap gorgeously dyed in yellow, orange and red, suggesting the chimney corner and the heat which glows from a hickory log.—Frank French in Scribner's.

Queer Lot of Names.

Miss Death was brought to the German hospital in Philadelphia to be operated upon for appendicitis. She was a daughter, she said, of an undertaker.

The name of the surgeon who was chosen to perform the operation was Dye—Dr. Frank Hackett Dye.

When the operation was over Miss Death was placed in charge of two nurses.

Miss Payne is the day nurse; Miss Grone is the night nurse. The patient recovered rapidly, and in a short time bade goodby to Dr. Dye, Miss Payne and Miss Grone.—Fuel.

Cautious.

In Aberdeen can be found a court official who is as good a type of the canny Scot as one would meet anywhere. On a recent occasion an important witness failed to appear, and the judge was furious.

"Why isn't he here?" demanded his honor. "It's his duty to be here. Where is he?"

The official, with true Scotch canniness, replied, "Weel, I'll no say for that—but he's dead."

The Absurd Poor.

"Give you a nickel?" said Miss De Style. "Oh, no! I never dispense promiscuous alms. Why do you not obtain employment?"

"Please, mum," was the timid reply, "I have a small baby, and people won't be bothered by a woman with a child."

"Then, you absurd creature, why not leave the child at home with its nurse?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Stuttered Out the Child's Name.

Flannery—It seems his full name is Dinnis K. K. K. Casey. What's all thim K's fur? Finnegan—Nothin'. 'Twas the fault of his godfather stutterin' whin he tried to say "Dinnis Casey."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The excessive love of money is one of the widest doors to the penitentiary.—Cleveland Leader.

of the Colored Porter.

In a few years the following scene may be a familiar one to travelers anywhere on any of the great railroads within a radius of twenty miles of New York. The scene is the interior of a parlor car. The morning sun is pouring through the windows. Some of the passengers have just come in from breakfast in the dining car ahead. Others who rose and breakfasted earlier are busy packing their bags. The lethargy of a long journey is disappearing under the growing realization of the journey's impending termination. The dark skinned porter "gets busy." Silence falls upon the passengers. They recognize that the usual parlor car holdup is about to occur. The dust of the journey is to be removed from their clothing. Incidentally each man's mouth, ears and eyes will be filled with the dust of his neighbor. They all dislike the process, but there seems to be no escape from it.

To their surprise, however, the porter attaches a small hose to a valve at

THE CLEANER IN OPERATION.

one end of the car. The nozzle on the other end of this hose is fan shaped. The porter passes this nozzle slowly over the clothing of the passengers. A sucking sound is heard, and the dust is observed to disappear from the clothing wherever the nozzle touches. No slapping whisk broom, no choking cloud of dust, no sneezing, no annoyance! In a short time the dust has all been drawn off from the passengers' clothing and out of the car through the hose.

This picture is not impossible of realization. In the yards of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Communipaw a plant for cleaning cars in this way has been set up. At a central pumping station steam pumps draw the air out of more than three miles of piping distributed through the yards. These pipes parallel the car storage tracks and the tracks in the station. At intervals of sixty feet are openings to which rubber tubes can be attached. The tubes with the squeegee-like metal terminals are long enough to permit them to be run in through a car window or door and pass the entire length of the car. In the course of a day about 350 cars are cleaned and the upholstery aerated in this way. Over two barrels of dust are extracted from the collecting cylinders each day.—New York Tribune.

Cloth Made of Wood.

In Germany, Spain and Holland textile goods are made of wood, and it is probable that this industry will soon spread to France. The process consists in making the wood pulp pass directly through a metallic plate with a number of slits, resulting in the formation of thin ribbons which pass from the slitted plate directly to a machine which twists them, transforming them into very regular threads of any desired size. The wood fiber threads thus produced are classified by number like the other threads in use. Mixed with hemp threads they have been used to make towels. These mixed fabrics readily admit of washing, dyeing and printing. The wool pulp thread, which grows weak when wet, regains its resistance when dried.

Incombustible Celluloid.

The extreme combustibility of celluloid renders it dangerous and unfit for many purposes. To overcome this difficulty a French chemist dissolves it in ether and alcohol and adds to it an ether-alcohol solution of ferric perchloride. The result is a clear, syrupy liquid of yellow color. Left in the air in a suitable open vessel the volatile portion of the mixture soon evaporates, leaving a shell-like substance that is uninflammable and incombustible, retains the pliancy and transparency of ordinary celluloid and serves all the purposes of that useful material.

Shoe Laces For the Fat.

A Cincinnati woman has perfected an invention which should prove a boon to the corpulent. This invention enables men or women to lace their shoes without stooping, and, although it was not invented primarily for fat men—there are no fat women—it will be utilized as much by them as by the aged and infirm, for whose comfort it was brought into the world. The invention is simple. One lace string is permanent in position, and pulling the top of it laces the shoe. Pulling the bottom string loosens the shoe.

Plowing With Electric Power.

Electrical plowing has proved a success in Italy. A 500 volt current is obtained from a trolley line. By the employment of this power from seven to fifteen acres of land is plowed in twelve hours, the exact area depending upon the condition of the soil.

ment on It by Scott.

Byron in the third canto of "Childe Harold" describes a thunderstorm in Switzerland which occurred at midnight on June 13, 1816. He notices the awful stillness which precedes it:

All heaven and earth are still, though not in sleep,
But breathless,

until

From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers, through her misty shroud,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!

The description is too long to quote, and, indeed, too well known, but Sir Walter Scott's criticism on it may not be so well known. He says:

"This is one of the most beautiful passages of the poem. The 'fierce and far delight' of a thunderstorm is here described in verse almost as vivid as its lightnings. The live thunder 'leaping among the rattling crags,' the voice of mountains, as if shouting to each other, the plashing of the big rain, the gleaming of the wide lake, lighted like a phosphoric sea, present a picture of sublime terror, yet of enjoyment, often attempted, but never so well, certainly never better, brought out in poetry."—Notes and Queries.

A HOT CHALLENGE.

Colonel Frank Wolford and His First Kentucky Cavalry.

In the essays by Eugene Newman on public men and events a good story is told of Frank Wolford, who commanded the First Kentucky cavalry of the Union army and who later was a representative in congress from that state.

It was said that the colonel of the First Kentucky had some novel commands that he "fired" at the boys, such as "Huddle up, thar!" "Scatter out, thar!" and "Form a line of fight!" It is related that when some West Point officers were sent out to investigate and report on the efficiency of certain volunteer regiments Wolford's cavalry fell under their scrutiny, and they criticized it very severely. Wolford heard them patiently and then said:

"See them two rigiments over thar? One is a Michigander and the other an Ohier squad. You have just passed them as all right. Now, I know nothing about your drills, your evolutions and your maneuvers. My boys know how to ride, how to shoot, how to fight and how to stand fire, and you take them two rigiments over thar I showed you. Station them whar you please—on any ground, in town or country, in field or in forest—and I will take my rigiment, and what we don't kill or cripple of them me and my boys will chase out of the state of Tennessee before the sun is in the heavens tomorrow morning."

Types of Old World Beauty.

It is said that when artists are seeking for models the palm for beauty and symmetry of figure is given to the girls of Spain, while the daughters of rural Ireland are a good second. The pretty faces and graceful throats are found among English maidens. A model for a perfect arm would be sought for among Grecian ladies, while a lady of the Turkish harem would be regarded as the possessor of a daintily commendable hand. Italians are usually good in figure and some of the most beautiful models, perfectly proportioned, are derived from the women of sunny Italy. Frenchwomen, as a rule, are not in request, being too thin and vivacious for the purpose, while the face and limbs of a German frau are too commonplace for artistic work.—London Standard.

When the Negro Was Created.

The Mexican Indians, as well as those of most of the Central American republics, have a superstition to the effect that the negro was made before either the white man or the Indian or even before the sun was created. They account for his color by declaring that he was made and dried in the dark. Their own race, they say, was made in the morning of the first day between daylight and sunup. On this account they delight in a term which they apply to each other and which signifies "dawn people." The white man, "who fears darkness and cannot stand heat," was made, according to their belief, at noon on the first day of creation.

Mme. de Remusat.

Mme de Remusat had features so perfect that her contemporaries said she was worthy to sit as a model for a Greek goddess. The flesh of her face closely resembled alabaster, and yet she was not pale and did not give the impression of being in delicate health. Her beauty attracted universal attention to her, no matter where she went, and even in old age she retained most of her good looks.

Sarcastic.

In Boston the other day a young lawyer who spends most of his time trying to seem busy and prosperous went out for awhile, leaving on his door a card neatly marked, "Will be back in an hour." On his return he found that some envious rival had inscribed underneath "What for?"

No Chance For Ennui.

Aunt Ann—How do you girls get along at your club? Miss Mandy—Well, of course, we don't get along at all, but we have a good deal better time than if we did.—Chicago Tribune.

It Didn't Work.

Jackson—Some time ago my wife and I agreed that it would be best to tell each other our faults. Waxton—How did it work? Jackson—She hasn't spoken to me for six weeks.

Professor J. R. Ainsworth Davis gives the latest proofs of the ant's right to our applause. He says:

"In tropical America the traveler in their native region often sees thousands of ants marching in column of route, each holding in its powerful jaws a piece of green leaf about the size of a sixpence. These they take to their nests.

"The material is used as an elaborate sort of mushroom culture, requiring much more skill and intelligence than that in which human beings engage. The mushroom grower sets spawn in the beds he prepares, but the ant does not need to do this. The desired spawn soon makes its appearance in the chewed leaf. But in its natural state it is inedible and must undergo careful treatment before it yields the mushroom which the ant desires. The necessary work is done by a special caste of gardener ants.

"These weed out obnoxious germs, etc., and pruning off the tips of the threads prevent them from growing into the air and producing useless toadstools. As a result of this the threads swell into innumerable little rounded white thickenings, each of which is about one-fiftieth of an inch across. It is these which are the mushrooms. These curious bodies constitute the sole food of the ant, or, at any rate, the chief food."—Science Magazine.

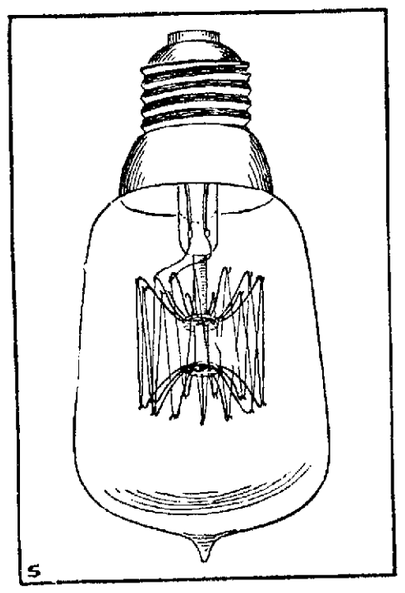
NEW ELECTRIC LAMP.

Promises to Decrease Cost of Lighting by 50 Per Cent.

A new electric lamp has been put on the market in Germany, samples of which have already reached this country, which promises to decrease the cost of electric lighting by 50 per cent.

The source of light in the new lamp, instead of being an inch or two of carbon thread, as in the ordinary incandescent bulb, is a twenty-five inch piece of very fine tantalum wire two one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. In order to pack this length of wire in an ordinary bulb it is wound back and forth on a series of arms, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The reason for such a long piece of wire is to obtain the necessary resistance to the electric current, tantalum being a far better conductor than carbon.

Tantalum is one of the rare metals for which there has hitherto been no practical use found. In fact, it is very probable that no one ever saw the



THE TANTALUM LAMP.

pure metal until three years ago, when it was obtained in the laboratory of Siemens & Halske in Berlin.

The metal is of a grayish color, somewhat darker than platinum, about as hard as mild steel, but 25 per cent stronger than the latter. It is malleable, can be drawn into a very fine wire, resists all acids except hydrofluoric, and, what is of most importance, does not melt until a temperature of more than 4,000 degrees F. is reached. The temperature of the incandescent electric lamp is about 3,300 degrees.

Ship's Keel All Propeller.

Pittsburg shipbuilders have received a contract for the construction of a novel boat for Thomas Berston of the American Steel and Wire company. Berston has patented a propeller which, instead of projecting from the rear of the vessel, extends under the ship its entire length. He has given his patent a test near Washington and hopes to be able to construct a ship that will travel as fast as a railroad train. The boat will be four feet wide, thirty feet long and sixty horsepower. According to calculations, it will make forty-five miles an hour. He believes that larger vessels can attain a higher rate of speed.

No Garbage In Paris.

The great city of Paris has no garbage to dispose of. The most expensive and luxurious tables in hotels, restaurants and private houses systematically supply viands to dining rooms and kitchens of a grade lower than their own, and those of the second grade to a third, and so one, until the nourishment of the city is tapped, sapped, boiled and broiled out of everything that has a fiber or amorphous paste in its composition. This is an illustration of the possible economics of a great city.

Barrels Made of Paper.

A recent and novel use to which paper is being put is in the manufacture of barrels. The wine growers of Greece, being badly off for wood with which to construct their casks and the cost of its import being excessive, lately resolved to employ paper in the manufacture of their barrels, which will, it is said, be soon in universal use throughout the country.

Pills and Penalties.

Thousands of householders all over the country are anticipating with mingled feelings of hope and cowardice the prospect of a move.

Few of us willingly hoard, and we fondly imagine that at each "spring cleaning" at least we make a wholesale clearance of all that is useless, but we must in truthfulness own to the habit of putting a thing carefully away with the vague idea that it may come in useful again some day. This "some day" never arrives, and gradually box room and attic are filled with a heterogeneous mass of objects, which lie unheeded year by year until, like so many ghosts of the past, they come to light once more at the time of exodus from the house. Then, indeed, there is a day of reckoning, and as we gaze around at the collection of rubbish—for such it has become by this time—we wonder what on earth we are to do with it.

In the Day of Reckoning.

We feel in duty bound to take stock of our possessions and begin by weighing in the balance what should be kept and what thrown away till at last, thoroughly worn out by fatigue and harrowed by reminiscences, we wonder in desperation whether it would be better to make a bonfire in the garden or to bribe some man in the street to cart everything bodily away.

Hoarding Is Out of Date.

Most of us must plead guilty to the weakness of hoarding some one thing or other, often the merest trifle. Still, on the whole, it may safely be said that hoarding on a large scale is going out of fashion. It would be a foolish woman who saved her clothes nowadays, so quickly do they become out of date.

And even with regard to money the tendency is to spend and enjoy rather than save. Men like to make enormous gifts in their lifetime rather than leave large sums after death.

THE TOUCH OF GREEN.

Hat, Gown or Shirt Waist May Exploit It In the Costume.

At this time of the year one's fancy always seems to turn to green somehow or another, green en detail if not en gros. An all green hat is a very

SILVER GREEN HAT.

pretty finish to a morning suit, the color of a bright young laurel leaf. It goes excellently with shepherd's plaid or a gray tweed interthreaded in one pattern with a large faint green check and in another striped with the same color. With a lingerie shirt, green cravat, en tout cas, and green leather belt en suite one has a very useful ensemble.

The pretty hat illustrated is of silver green straw lined with mousseline of the same color and trimmed with shaded roses.

For a combination of a bright emerald or peridot green with pale gray faced cloth the right shades must be chosen. Green and brown, both fairly full and deep in tone, prove excessively becoming to many women as a combination. For morning shirts a plain pale green muslin in box plaits, with white muslin collar and cuffs, can be very smart and useful.—M. N.

Asparagus Rabbit.

Lightly toast and butter thin rounds of whole wheat bread, covering each with a layer of cooked asparagus cut in minute pieces; sprinkle with salt, cayenne, a few drops of Worcestershire sauce and a thick coating of grated American cheese. Cook in a hot oven sufficiently long to melt the cheese, but not brown it. Serve immediately on individual Welsh rabbit plates, with a poached egg arranged on the top of each portion.—Good Housekeeping.

Jewelry Notes.

New gold safety pins are ornamental in arabesque designs.

An amethyst cross outlined and barred with pearls prettily represents a now fashionable ornament.

New brooches are heavily carved of rose gold in fanciful scrolls, leaf or flower patterns.

Rose gold is increasingly popular for hatpins, brooches, pins, pendants and rings with different colored stones, pearls or diamonds.

A very charming pendant is a moonstone heart with necklace of double chains of fine gold links caught together with tourmalines.

In diamond scarfpins the fox, rabbit, deer, deerhound, cat, mouse, owl and horse remain favorite designs.

The calla lily in pearl pave work with golden stem and the buttercup in yellow gold in naturalistic style with a diamond center are among charming fancies of the season.

Very elaborate and artistic are flower sprays and leaves, graceful bows and festoons in ribbons or scroll work with flowers intended to ornament the tops of costly back combs when manipulated in diamonds set in platinum.—Jewelers' Circular.

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VENTURE OF JAPANESE

Details of Scheme For Agricultural Colony In Texas.

NINE THOUSAND ACRES SELECTED

Kinzaburo Gada, an Agriculturist In Formosa, Expects to Bring About One Thousand Japanese Farmers to Occupy the Tract In Texas—Prospects of the Colonists Said to Be Very Promising.

An interesting description of the agricultural possibilities of the United States, and especially of Texas, has been sent to the state department by United States Consul Fisher at Tamsui, Formosa, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. Translating and quoting liberally from the Japanese press, Mr. Fisher relates that Kinzaburo Gada, who is engaged in agriculture on the coast of Formosa and who visited the United States last fall, has selected nearly 9,000 acres of agricultural land in Texas and expects to bring approximately a thousand Japanese farmers to the United States to occupy the land.

Mr. Fisher sends the following translation of an interview with Mr. Gada, which appeared in a Japanese paper:

"Farming is the only enterprise that it seems can be profitably undertaken in America by the Japanese. In the manufacturing industries the Americans are using large capital and extensive machinery and are making every effort to reduce the cost of production. The progress in the economical use of machinery is very conspicuous, but in agriculture they are unable to employ these methods and therefore do not question the comparatively high prices for vegetables and grains they consume. The reason seems to be their absolute devotion to the manufacturing industries, which leaves them no time to consider other enterprises. It is therefore in agriculture that the Japanese in America are most likely to meet with success.

"The total area of the uncultivated regions in Texas, where I have undertaken the farming scheme, is larger than Japan. Until a few years ago it was used for grazing, but it has gradually come to be considered a district for cultivation, and the prospects for its future are very promising. The agricultural productions can be sent to the market at New York in two days, to Chicago in one and one-half days and to San Francisco in four days. The area I intend to cultivate consists of about 20,000 cho bu (49,000 acres), and the price of the land is but 5 yen ($2.50) per tan (.245 acre). This region having been grazing land up to the present time, there will be little difficulty or expense in preparing the ground for cultivation, and the soil is very rich, so that there will be no necessity for using fertilizers for at least ten years. Before returning to Japan I made arrangements with the railway company owning the land to purchase it at any time.

"The total number of Japanese in Hawaii is about 60,000, all of whom consume rice exported from Japan. The price of Japanese rice in Hawaii is about 32 yen ($16) per koku (4.96 bushels). The price is enhanced from the original cost of 14 yen ($7) or 15 yen ($7.50) per koku (4.96 bushels) by the addition of about 8 yen ($4) import duty, 5 yen ($2.50) freight and the commissions and profits of the importer and retail dealer. Besides rice, the other articles of daily diet are so expensive that a Japanese earning a monthly wage of 60 yen ($30) has scarcely anything left from his income after the cost of living is deducted, but in America, in contrast, by engaging in farming he could supply the larger part of his daily diet, such as vegetables and rice, from his own productions, so that the cost of the other articles of living should not exceed 30 sen (15 cents) a day. Thus from a wage of 30 yen ($15) a month a laborer should be able to save 20 yen ($10). In classes of work where nimbleness of the fingers is necessary the Japanese are more skillful than the Americans. In gathering grapes in the vineyards they are able to earn 6 yen ($3) a day. It is therefore quite evident that there is an advantage in employing Japanese for cultivation on a large scale.

"My scheme is to invest 700,000 or 800,000 yen ($350,000 or $400,000) during the first year in the purchase of land and other expenses. It is estimated that at the end of four years a profit of 2,000,000 yen ($1,000,000) will be realized.

"Of the different agricultural pursuits, that of growing vegetables is the most profitable. As the cultivation of forty cho bu (ninety-eight acres) requires but two men and three horses, the profits and the expenses can be easily estimated. No procedure is required to secure a market, as the trust makes contracts with the farmers and advances money for their produce before the time for marketing. The prices are fixed on the basis of the price at which the produce is supplied to the consumers, which allows proportionate profits to both the trust and the farmers, and as the trust would not attempt to make a reduction this method of marketing will be convenient for Japanese who engage in agriculture in America."

New Papal Order.

A new decoration to be called the Militia Aurea has been created by the pope, to be awarded to persons distinguished in letters, science or charitable works. There will be only 100 recipients, and they will have the title of chevalier.

ART FOR AMERICA.

A National Salon and Galleries Suggested For Every State.

Miss Irma Komlosy, the Hungarian flower painter, who came to Washington some time ago under the patronage of the Austrian ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller and who returned to Austria to be with her royal pupil, the Archduchess Marie Therese, was much impressed with art possibilities of the national capital, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. While in Washington she was enthusiastic over what she called her "big idea," and after her arrival in Vienna she wrote of it to one of the many friends she made here as follows:

I have a big idea—such a big idea that only the United States can hold it. It is founded on different experiences in different lands, and I will sketch it to you in a few words, which I hope you will be so good as to approve. Rich people from every one of your forty-five states must put together some money—oh, a great deal of money!—to form a capital that must never be touched. Then a permanent art building must be erected in beautiful Washington, and there must be exhibitions every year.

Artists from all over the world must be allowed to send one painting annually free of duty. Each visitor on entering the gallery will be presented with a catalogue free and will be expected to check off the forty-five paintings that most please and return it at the door. Those forty-five paintings having the greatest number of approval checks will be selected, one for each state.

By this method the pictures are selected by the public, and in the course of time each state in the Union will own its own museum of art. The capital fund will buy those forty-five paintings annually at a good price, but the bulk of the money will not be paid to the artists, but only the interest of the amount, which will be theirs for life. Say the artist is a man. The widow will receive the interest, or his children, until they are twenty years old, when the annuity will cease and revert to the capital fund.

That seems an ideal scheme, but whether it will ever be realized is quite another story. Miss Komlosy's father was a well known Hungarian painter, and she has two brothers who have attained distinction in the same profession.

GATHERS EGGS IN AN AUTO

Delaware Dealer Thus Hopes to Avoid Loss by Breakage.

Hunting eggs in an automobile is a new occupation for one Dover (Del.) farmer. He is H. Ridgely Harrington, who recently took his first spin in an autocar, says a Dover dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He is the agent of several New York and Philadelphia soda water dealers and big department stores in the collection for them of fresh eggs, the white egg being used altogether. In handling such large quantities as 12,000 dozens each day Mr. Harrington usually experiences losses because fractious horses will persist in either backing too hard, stopping too quickly or running off with a wagon load of eggs. A machine that will be stopped by pneumatic action, he thinks, will facilitate the egg hunting and egg handling business.

Thirty Thousand Year Clock.

A clock which will go for 30,000 years is the latest result of the discovery of radium, says a London cable dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. H. G. Strutt is the inventor of this instrument, which has been placed on the market. One-twelfth of a grain of radium is suspended over a small electroscope, consisting of two thin strips of silver. These, being charged with electricity from the radium, move apart till they touch the sides of the vacuum tube in which they are fixed. There they communicate their charge to an aluminium wire, which rings a bell, and, being discharged, fall together again to repeat the process indefinitely.

The Hornet Fleet.

The battleship's a thunderer that makes the timid run
(Dependin' on the actions of the man behind the gun),
The cruiser is a hurricane that sweeps across the waves
And strews the shore with wreckage and the ocean floor with graves,
But it's 'ware the wee destroyer and its venom sly and neat
In the swarmin', swarmin', swarmin' of the little hornet fleet.

Of the little hornet fleet,
As it flocks across the blue
With its flamin' eyes and steady
And its business end all ready
To annihilate a crew.
You can mash 'em, you can smash 'em,
But they still keep on a-comin',
With the hummin', hummin', hummin'
Of the little hornet fleet.

A stately line of battleships, prepared and cleared for fight,
Can keep away a navy if their gunnery is right,
But there's somethin' discommodin' and significant of fate
When you see a million insect boats a-comin' at you straight;
With their stingers full of powder, most discouragin' to meet
Is the swarmin', swarmin', swarmin' of the little hornet fleet.

Of the little hornet fleet,
As it whizzes through the brine,
Every busy little devil
With his poison pouches level
To disjoint a battle line.
You can drown 'em, you can down 'em,
But they keep right on a-comin',
With the hummin', hummin', hummin'
Of the little hornet fleet.

These sawed off, boiled down murder ships are like the Japs a bit;
They're quiet and diminutive—but, gee, how hard they hit!
They go directly at the point with all their little souls
Until they've either nailed the mark or filled themselves with holes,
And it's safe to say the Russians owe inglorious defeat
To the little hornet nation and the little hornet fleet.

To the little hornet fleet,
As it whizzes through the deep,
Playing capers grimly antic
Round its enemy gigantic,
Winnin' battles while you sleep.
You can sqush 'em, you can crush 'em,
But they keep right on a-comin',
With the hummin', hummin', hummin'
Of the little hornet fleet.
—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.

BETTER ERA FOR INDIANS

Plan to Safeguard Their Interests and the Government's.

POLICY ADOPTED BY F. E. LEUPP

How Commissioner of Indian Affairs Will Award Contracts For Supplies. Success of So Called Ration Order, Which Has Compelled Ablebodied Red Men to Earn Their Own Living. Fast Learning Value of Money.

Francis E. Leupp, commissioner of Indian affairs, has planned for himself a busy summer, says a special Washington correspondent of the New York Post. He recently superintended the opening of bids for supplies for the Indian service at Chicago, St. Louis and New York, and soon he is to go to San Francisco to perform the same duty. He will then start on a tour of Indian agencies in the west.

In connection with the award of contracts for Indian supplies Mr. Leupp has adopted a policy which he believes will safeguard the interests of the government and the Indians as well. In the purchase of medicines, for example, the commissioner had all the samples analyzed by a professor of chemistry at the Chicago university to test the purity of the drugs. Then he had a well known druggist examine the goods and the price list to say whether the supplies were offered to the government at a fair price. Quality was always placed before cheapness. Then in order to learn whether the drugs and hospital supplies were suitable for distribution among the Indians the commissioner had one of his agency physicians, a man who has been among the Indians for fifteen years, pick out the kinds that the Indians could be most easily induced to take. Indians are more particular about the sort of bandage used to bind their limbs and about the appearance of the medicine they take than they are about the food they eat, and Indian physicians have to respect many little prejudices along this line. The same plan was pursued with clothing and other supplies, and Mr. Leupp believes that he will get better materials, with less loss, by reason of waste than heretofore.

The recent appeal of Indian Agent John H. Brennan at Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, for work for the ablebodied male Indians under his care calls attention to one of the most important steps taken under President Roosevelt's direction for the advancement of these wards of the nation. This was the so called ration order issued about two years ago. It provided that where rations were issued none should thereafter be given to male Indians who were able to work, but that instead the Indians should be employed wherever possible in construction work on the reservations, for which they were to be paid regular wages.

The new policy was successful from the beginning. When the order was first put in force there was some grumbling on the part of the older Indians because the young men were forced to work for a living; but, generally speaking, the younger men took hold and aided the agents willingly. One of the reports submitted relates that some of the Indians were so taken with the idea of getting out and earning money for themselves that they neglected their farms and had to be forced to attend to their own needs.

The application of this order fell generally upon the Sioux and mostly in the state of South Dakota. Major Brennan, at Pine Ridge, has expended about $80,000 during the current fiscal year for Indian labor. At Rosebud, in the same state, Dr. McChesney, the agent, has paid the Indians nearly $100,000 for work since July 1, 1904, the beginning of the current fiscal year.

What the new policy has resulted in is shown by the reports of agents. Ira A. Hatch, at the Cheyenne River agency, in his last annual report said: "The contraction of the ration policy and the expansion of the labor policy are doing more in a practical way for the civilization of these people than any plan ever before inaugurated. It has brought them to a realization of the worth of their labor, and they are showing this most markedly in the intelligent purchase of materials they now make and of goods for beautifying their homes. The policy is tending to make them independent and self reliant, and they eagerly seize the opportunity of working whenever they are able."

Harry D. Chamberlain, agent at Crow Creek, spent over $12,000 in Indian labor during the last fiscal year and in his report says: "It is indeed gratifying to see so many of my Indians anxious to work and earn their own living. Even some of those over fifty years of age who were permitted to retain their ration tickets have come to the office and surrendered them and requested to be furnished with work in lieu of rations."

The agent at Lower Brule says that the working system has been carried on with success and that the Indians are fairly good workers and are fast learning the value of money. Similar commendation is given the new policy by other agents, and all agree that it has done more toward the advancement of the Indians than any policy heretofore adopted by the government. President Roosevelt's practical experience with the Indians has been applied in more ways than one since he entered the executive office.

The Southern railway has lately appropriated $40,000 for the erection of buildings for the Young Men's Christian association at division points.

Good Horse, Good Rider.

Judging from the following story which Arthur J. Smythe tells in his biography of William Terriss, it is evident that the practice of betting on horse races was among the great dislikes of the popular actor.

When any one asked him what horse he was going to back he would say:

"I'm going to back a little filly I've often backed before. I've never won anything on it; yet, strange to say, I've never lost a penny."

"Oh, whatever horse is that?" might have been the inquiry.

"A little filly called Common Sense, ridden by Tommy Let It Alone," was the invariable answer.—London Telegraph.

Blanket Policy.

Pausing uncertainly before a desk in the big insurance office, the Hibernian visitor said to the clerk, "Oi want to tek out a pawlicy."

"Life, fire or marine?" drawled the dapper clerk, with infinite sarcasm.

"All three, Oi'm thinkin'," retorted the applicant. "Oi'm goin' fer a stoker in th' navy."—Puck.

Permanent Ideals.

To live in the presence of great truths and eternal laws, to be led by permanent ideals—that is what keeps a man patient when the world ignores him and calm and unspoiled when the world praises him.—Balzac.

A Surprise In Store.

Sweet Innocence—Papa says that you can't afford to marry. Guileful Youth—Oh, how absurd! Why, it only costs a few dollars! Sweet Innocence—Is that so? How foolish papa is! I'll tell him.

Valiant Volunteers.

During one of the frequent revolutions in Haiti the commander of the government forces at Port au Prince made a requisition on the authorities at Cape Haitien for men to aid in putting down the uprising.

After a somewhat rough experience of two or three days the authorities got together the required number of men and loaded them aboard ship. Then the following message was sent:

Commander Government Forces, Port au Prince.

Sir: I send you per steamer Saginaw today 100 volunteers. Please return the ropes with which they are bound.

COMMANDER AT PORT HAITIEN

No Champagne For Prisoners.

At the breaking out of the Crimean war Eliza Rachel, the celebrated French tragedienne, was in St. Petersburg. Just before leaving the Russian capital some of the officials of the city gave a banquet in her honor. At the end of the feast one of the Russian officers, a nobleman of high rank, said to Rachel in a lantering sort of way:

"We will not bid you 'goodby,' but merely 'au revoir,' for we will soon be in Paris to drink your health in sparkling champagne."

"Monsieur," replied Rachel, "France is not rich enough to treat all her prisoners of war to champagne."

Origin of the Lucifer Match.

The late Sir Isaac Holden's inventions in connection with the wool combing industry have almost obscured from the public's remembrance the fact that he was also the originator of the lucifer match. This happened while filling the position of lecturer on chemistry at the Castle Street academy, Reading. He used to rise at 4 in the morning in order to pursue his studies and found the old fashioned flint and steel extremely inconvenient. So one day he made a paste of phosphorus and other substances, stuck it on the end of a sliver of wood and found it would ignite on being rubbed against any rough substance. Holden himself did not realize the importance of his discovery. Not so, however, a pupil of his to whom he showed it. This youngster, who chanced to be the son of a London manufacturing chemist, at once wrote to his father about it, and shortly after lucifer matches were issued to the world.—London Mail.

Looking One In the Eyes.

There is a venerable specimen of proverbial philosophy which says that the man who cannot look you in the face is dishonest. No other saying has received greater currency. It strikes the popular mind with axiomatic force, and yet it is not a reliable test of character. Every confidence man who succeeds in his calling has the steady gaze of the immaculate person. No person who is skilled in the fine art of deception fails to take an obvious precaution to impress his dupes. On the other hand, many persons of unquestionable integrity are "put out of countenance" by mere shyness. So morbidly was this trait developed in the case of Hawthorne, in his earlier years at least, that he would go out of his way to avoid meeting those who desired to converse with him. It would be impossible for such a man to cash a forged check, to borrow money from a bank on bogus collateral.

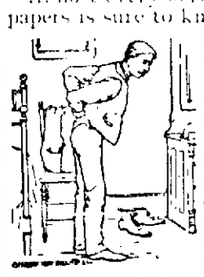
The great rascals can face the world without shrinking.—New York World.

Climbing Parnassus.

In mythology Parnassus, a mountain in central Greece, was sacred to the muses. The Delphian sanctuary of Apollo was on its slope and from between its twin summit peaks flowed the fountain Castalia, the waters of which were reputed to impart the virtue of poetic inspiration. The highest peak, 8,068 feet, was held sacred to Bacchus and the rest to Apollo and the muses, whence the saying of young poets "climbing Parnassus."

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

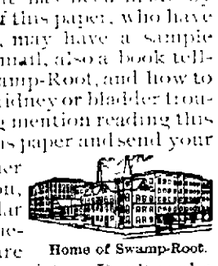
Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.



Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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LEAVE	ARRIVE
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CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points, at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C & B Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

Season of 1905

—AT—

The Dalton Stock Farm

Two of Bell Bros. imported stallions will make the season of 1905 at our barns ***one and one-half miles N.-E. of Dalton, O.***

The one a black ***Percheron,*** six years old and has proven himself a sure foalgetter.

The other a ***German Coach,*** with the best of color, style and action.

Terms:—$15.00 to insure a colt 10 days old.

For pedigree and further description call on or address.

L. S. RUDY, - - DALTON, O.
U. S Phone, 2 rings on 10.

FRUIT GROWERS TRIP.

Special Excursion to the East Texas Fruit Country June 20th.

Prominent Horticulturists Going.

June 20th, the Cotton Belt Route will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers to and through the wonderful East Texas fruit and truck country. The round trip from St. Louis will consume about a week. The object will be to study conditions of fruit and truck growing in the East Texas country at the height of the harvest season—when they are picking, crating and shipping peaches, melons, tomatoes, potatoes, etc. The orchards will be visited and every opportunity given to see results.

Many big growers, officers of State Horticultural Societies, experiment station experts, editors of farm and fruit papers from Northern States will be with us. A cordial invitation has been extended northern growers by the Texas Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to visit Texas and attend their State meeting June 23d. Extremely low round trip rate, special train for the party the entire trip—only one night on the road.

The chance of a lifetime to see the great East Texas country to best advantage and at little expense.

Write for copy of fruit booklet, itinerary and cost of trip and particulars.

L. G. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,
Cotton Belt Route. Cincinnati, O.

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HAMMOCKS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS, No 12 E. Main St.

Do You Need Some Bridge Work?

We make a specialty of crown and bridge work and do it painlessly.

We do all dental work in a careful manner. Call on us for advice and prices.

All Work Warranted.
Gas Given for Extracting.
Painless Extracting 25c.
Reduced Prices on All Work for a Limited Time.

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THE NEW YORK DENTISTS.
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WARTHORST & CO.
QUARRY,
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Massillon, - Ohio

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Tablets. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature,

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INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON SALE AT Bahney's Book store, Bamberger's Cigar Stand and Hankey's News Stand in North Mill street.

UNION LABEL

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905

Canton is taking the bull by the horns as far as Fourth of July dangers are concerned, the Canton city council having under consideration an ordinance making it illegal to sell giant fire crackers, torpedo canes and blank cartridges. If the ordinance is legally established the county seat will have set a good example to its neighbors.

The gentlemen composing the water committee of the city council deserve hearty commendation for their careful and impartial efforts towards securing the best and most economical results for the taxpayers of Massillon as the outcome of their deliberations with the officials of the Massillon Water Supply Company. With all prejudice swept aside, it looks now as though a contract with the company, made on an entirely new basis, offers the best solution of the problem.

Municipal ownership in Glasgow is one thing. Municipal ownership in Chicago is another. This much has been discovered by Mayor Dunne through the municipal railway expert brought from Scotland. Motormen and conductors in Glasgow receive $7 where motormen and conductors in this country get $14. So far the street railway employes in the United States have shown no disposition to have their wages cut down to European standards in order to make municipal ownership a success.

Figures pertaining to the trial trip of the Pennsylvania passenger train which passed through Massillon on Monday morning, show that a rate of a mile a minute was maintained for the greater part of the distance between Pittsburg and Chicago. It is thus evident that all existing records regarding long distance runs on railroads are to be eclipsed. The Pennsylvania railroad is already advertising an eighteen-hour trip between New York and Chicago and it is probable that other transcontinental roads will quickly follow suit.

The decision reached by this government that the Russian war vessels may not make repairs at Manila because of the fact that the damages were inflicted while in battle, is based on the assumption that if the vessels were allowed to be repaired and then go forth, they would have made a base of a neutral port. Particularly would it be true in the present case, when all the cruisers could not be made seaworthy in less than sixty days. Interned warships are known only to the present conflict. In previous wars the question has never risen in regard to ships, although armies have been interned before.

Southern press comments on the subject of President Roosevelt's coming trip are full of the heartiest cordiality. The Baltimore Sun says: The President will leave for the South on October 17, the most delightful season of the year, when the country appears to the best advantage and the air is pleasant and invigorating. He will visit, it is expected, all the Southern states, from Virginia to Louisiana. Already invitations are coming to him from various cities urging him to visit them, and Mr. Roosevelt can rest assured that in not one of the Southern states will his welcome be less cordial than that which he recently received in Texas. Every true Southerner will feel that he is in some degree the President's host, and the various communities that he enters will vie with each other in their hospitality. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt is by blood as much of a Southerner as he is a Northerner will be brought well to the front, and he will doubtless mention more than once his uncles who were in the Confederate service.

Notice to Stockholders Union Building and Loan Co.

All members of the Union Building and Loan Company holding deposit and loan books are hereby requested to leave same for audit at the office of the company, over No. 10 South Erie street, Massillon, O., not later than June 28, 1905.

Money is loaned by this company on first class real estate at low rate of interest, and dividends of five per cent are paid on all money left on deposit. Any information desired about loans and dividend bearing stock will be cheerfully given by the officers.

J. YOEPPNER, Pres.

WOMEN STATION AGENTS.

Tried in Indiana and Found Better Than Men.

Indianapolis, June 7.—The Lake Erie & Western railroad is making some significant changes of station agents, and it is predicted that the day is not distant when all the smaller stations will be in charge of women. Four stations are now in charge of women and it is said that their work is very satisfactory.

The first woman station agent was appointed at Summit something more than a year ago, and it was her work that first suggested to the company's officials the policy of appointing women as station agents. Her monthly reports were models of neatness and exactness, and she had hardly entered upon her duties when she made some valuable suggestions as to how to make the road popular with the people along the line.

But it was not till the general officers made a trip of inspection over the line that the full results of her administration became known. The station at Summit was found to be the best kept in Indiana.

A little inquiry resulted in the information that the station had ceased to be a lounging place; that there had been no rowdyism since Miss Catherine Dicks had taken charge; that the floors and benches were always clean and that the station had become as orderly and well kept as any private house in the town.

Prior to that time trips of inspection had consisted of a scurrying along the line with stops only at the large cities, and it was at the suggestion of one of the Indiana officials that the general officers stopped at Summit. Miss Dicks was not expecting them and had not made preparations to receive them, but the station floors were free from stains, the stove glistened with new polish, not a particle of dust was on the benches, and the private office of the agent was homelike and inviting.

The other women agents have been appointed since then, and the officials have found that the good results of the change have been the same in every case. They have also learned that the women have greater tact in handling people than their male predecessors displayed and fewer complaints have come from their stations.

It is also said that passenger traffic has greatly increased from these four points and especially during the summer season when excursion trains are run, the women taking more pains and showing more energy in working up crowds than did the men.

The salary of the woman station agent is from $40 to $50 a month. Miss Dicks is now learning telegraphy, and will soon get an increase in salary as a telegraph operator.

LARGE GUNS WILL STAY.

Togo's Great Victory Proves Their Efficiency.

Washington, June 7.—The battle between Togo and Rojestvensky settled one question for the American naval constructors and ordnance officers, as to the efficiency of ten and twelve inch rifles. Togo used them with terrible effect. Before the battle it was a question as to whether they would do the work expected.

The fact that the question had been answered was made known at the navy department today when it was announced that the South Carolina and Michigan, 16,500 ton battleships, would carry ten and twelve inch guns in their main batteries instead of eight and twelve inch pieces. There will be four twelve inch and at least eight and probably ten ten-inch rifles. Such an armament will make them the most powerful ships afloat, although not the largest.

The most powerful foreign ships now in process of construction are the Edward VII and Africa of the British navy. They are to carry four twelves, four nine and two-tenths inch and ten six inch rifles in their main batteries, and twenty-eight smaller pieces in their secondary batteries.

The secondary batteries of the Michigan class have not been determined upon, but will probably contain nothing greater than twelve pounders. Twelve pounders are strong enough for torpedo boats at close range and at great gun range such accurate work has been done that either a twelve or ten inch rifle could be used to put a ship of that kind out of business. The new ships will also have three screw propellers, another distinctly American feature.

The use of the names of the two ships shows that it has been fully determined to rob the old cruiser Michigan of the name she has borne for sixty-one years in active service. She was the first iron ship of the navy. Her plates were made at Pittsburg and hauled to Erie, where her construction was begun in 1844. She is still in active service on the lakes and her plates show practically no loss from rust.

Indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and liver disorders and all stomach troubles positively cured by using Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

CHARTER HAS BEEN ASKED FOR

Amphion Choral Society to be Incorporated

IT IS TO BE A STOCK COMPANY.

It Will be a Society Conducted With No View of Profit—Only the Directors Will be Held Liable for Debts Contracted.

An application for a charter under the laws of Ohio for "The Amphion Choral Society," has been made to the secretary of state by the business committee of the organization known as the Amphion chorus. The society will be incorporated for $5,000 under the laws governing the chartering of hospitals and similar organizations where no profit is to be derived. The committee signing the application papers consists of William Simpson, James Killen, Thomas Brown, John E. Johns, Dr. F. H. Chidester and William Johns. The incorporation will be a stock company and shares will be placed at $10.

The business committee has solicited subscriptions to the Amphion chorus project of establishing a permanent musical home for the society in the city and has already been pledged over $1,000. The subscribers to this fund will be given the opportunity of receiving stock in the new company for the amount donated if they so desire.

If the subscribers desire they may consider their gifts as a pure donation.

According to the charter applied for, none but the directors of the company when organized will be liable for any debts contracted. This is done to make any singer desiring to join the organization feel that there are no financial obstructions in the way.

The chorus held a meeting in St. Timothy's parish house Monday evening. Plans for the future were discussed and the work of the chorus in the Stark county eisteddfod reviewed. The vestry of St. Timothy's church was thanked for the use of the parish house for rehearsals. Mrs. Webb was thanked for her work in playing the accompaniments. The chorus gave William Simpson a rising vote of thanks for his untiring efforts both in organizing the chorus and preparing it for the Canton contest. An invitation from Superintendent Eyman, of the state hospital, was accepted to sing the Elijah chorus at the hospital Sunday afternoon, June 18.

The chorus will hold regular rehearsals from this time but no more will be held Sunday afternoons unless some specific circumstances make the rehearsal necessary. As soon as the charter has been granted by the state the committee will continue its work both in further organizing the chorus and soliciting subscriptions.

THE FARMERS' TRUST.

District Organizers are Busy—Country Towns Like It.

Bismarck, N. D., June 7.—Throughout the Northwestern states the American Society of Equity of North America, or the National Farmers' Union, as it is sometimes called, is gaining headway.

District organizers, who are busy in all parts of the Northwest, have little difficulty in getting the ear of those who must constitute this "farmers' trust," as it is to be. They have figured that one convert means many—for when one farmer is imbued with the idea that, with proper co-operation, he and his kind can fix the prices of their products, he cannot rest content until he has enlisted every farmer he knows.

Incidentally, the country towns are making a good thing out of the movement. They are like county fairs, these meetings. Scattered throughout the county are notices of the conferences. In the county seat the local band with its new uniforms volunteers its services. The business men decorate their stores. Ladies' aid societies hold special meetings, and refreshment booths crop up on the village green.

The proprietors of places dealing in other liquid beverages than those sold by the ladies' aid society get in an extra supply, and the mayor thinks out a long speech of welcome. But the speaker of the day, of course, is the organizer, who says the same thing he has been saying to all other farmers in all other parts of the United States for two or three years.

It makes no difference how long you have been sick, if you are troubled with indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney troubles, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

If you have your watch ruined by incompetent workmen take it to Hawver

ALL FAVOR PEACE.

England, France and Germany Back of Roosevelt.

Washington, June 7.—Following the suggestion of President Roosevelt, Great Britain and France, the allies and closest friends of Japan and Russia, are exerting all their influence to bring the belligerents together on a basis upon which peace can speedily be concluded. Mr. Roosevelt may be made the intermediator through who Japan's terms will be made known to Russia or the two nations may deal directly with each other, which ever they prefer.

France is urging Russia to end the war, provided it can be concluded on an honorable basis, and England is advising Japan not to go to the extreme in her demands, but to impose such terms as the czar can accept without humiliation. There are indications that the peace movement as it now is being exerted will succeed, but the preliminary negotiations have not progressed far enough to justify any official or even semi-official statement regarding them.

The German emperor, while refraining from the exercise of his friendly influence to a point that might arouse resentment in Russia, has let his strong desire for peace be known at St. Petersburg and is doing all he can to further the President's efforts. All doubt on that point was removed by an inspired statement from the German embassy, in which it was said that the kaiser has been anxious for peace from the beginning of the war, but had not advised either of the belligerents, as he believed that until one of them had expressed a desire for peace any offer of mediation or intervention would prove futile. It was added, however, that the Russian government had been informed of his desire for peace.

Washington, Paris, London and Berlin are working in full accord in the concerted effort to end the war. Having started the movement the President is hopefully awaiting results. He is promptly advised of the reports from St. Petersburg to the other governments and is consulted with by the ambassadors of the powers on every step that is taken. The unexpected return to Washington of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, has strengthened the belief among the diplomats that the results for which the President looks soon will be apparent. Sir Mortimer called at the White House and left his card to formally notify Mr. Roosevelt of his return. Mr. Jusseraud, the French ambassador, discussed the situation with the President for half an hour.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Ohio Wheat Injured by Rust and Insects.

Washington, June 7.—Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the weekly bulletin issued by the weather bureau: Portions of the Ohio valley and upper lake region have suffered from excessive moisture during the week ended June 5. In the upper Ohio valley much corn planting remains to be done, and in the middle Atlantic states considerable replanting will be necessary on account of cut worms.

Winter wheat has advanced favorably; fewer reports of injury from rust being received from the greater part of the area previously affected. In Ohio and Nebraska, however, although in promising condition, damage from rust and insects has increased somewhat. Under decidedly better temperature conditions in the spring wheat region spring wheat has made good progress and is stooling well.

The general condition of the oat crop is very promising, an improvement being reported from the middle Atlantic states and Missouri valley.

Throughout the central valleys and lake region a good crop of hay is promised.

SIXTH ANNUAL REUNION.

Gathering of Donat, Snavely and Crossland Families.

The sixth annual reunion of the Donat, Snavely and Crossland families was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Donat, one mile and a half east of Greentown, on Saturday, June 3. Members of the three families to the number of one hundred and twenty, sat down to dinner at 11:30. After dinner the president called the meeting to order and a programme was carried out. There were recitations by Helen Donat, Florence Walter, Peter Donat and Donald Donat, a vocal selection by Miss Dilla Walter and a bass solo by C. K. Donat, of Oberlin.

STILL MISSING.

Mrs. Nick Define and $1,600 Not Yet Located.

No developments in the Chadwick case at Navarre have been reported, except the desperate efforts which are being made by the abandoned husband, mother and victims to capture the woman. Last evening a brother of Mrs. Define left for Chicago in search of her. It is said that at several times the

BAD RAIN AND THUNDER STORM

Barns and Other Buildings Struck by Lightning.

THREE MEN STUNNED SLIGHTLY

Reed & Company's Factory Struck—A Barn East of the City Hit—Corn Fields Damaged—Tuscarawas River and Sippo Creek Booming.

Massillon experienced the biggest thunder storm it has seen in years Tuesday evening. The storm came in two sections. The last was the most severe and did the most damage. The first storm appeared about 7:45 o'clock and during it several barns in the country roundabout were struck by lightning, one north of Canton being burned. The fire was a big one and the illumination of the sky was distinctly visible in Massillon.

In Massillon the damage was not particularly great. During the second storm Reed & Company's glass factory was struck by a bolt of lightning and a hole torn in the roof. A man named Thomas Walpole, employed at the factory, was stunned by the shock and did not fully recover from the effects of the stroke until Wednesday morning.

The large barn on the J. W. McClymonds farm immediately northeast of the city was struck by lightning during the first storm. Quill May, colored, and a man named Stair, who were in the barn during the storm, were knocked down by the shock but were not seriously injured. The barn did not catch fire and the only damage done was that to the rafters and slate where the bolt struck.

A telegraph call from Canton Wednesday morning for the Columbia yard wrecking outfit informed the local yard officials of a wreck at Canton caused by the heavy rains which followed the storm. Several cars were piled into the ditch as a result of the washout but nobody was injured.

Wednesday morning reports from many farmers in the vicinity of Massillon indicated that the corn crops suffered greatly from the storm. South of Massillon several cornfields were almost completely ruined. Deep furrows were cut through the fields. In other places loose soil was carried into the low lying parts of the fields and the corn completely covered up.

Owing to the advanced stage of the wheat and oats fields no particular damage was done to them, although in many instances the wheat was beaten flat upon the ground.

For a time at about 11 o'clock Tuesday night Massillon was almost afloat. East Main street was a rushing river. The intake of the storm water sewer in front of G. F. Schworm's grocery in East Main street was too small for the immense amount of water which flooded the street almost from curb to curb, and the surplus rushed through the main section of the city, threatening damage to cellars and business houses. The Hotel Conrad bar floor was flooded, as were several other cellars in Main street. All over the city Wednesday morning there were evidences of the heavy rainfall. A force of street cleaners was set to work early Wednesday morning and by noon had obliterated much of the evidence of the storm.

The Tuscarawas river raised with a rush after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning and at noon Wednesday presented a floodtide appearance, the mud and water submerging the bottom lands south of the city, and filling the channel from bank to bank. No damage is expected along the course of the river, which will probably begin to fall this afternoon. Sippo creek and other small tributaries of the Tuscarawas boomed for a time Wednesday night but no damage was done.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

C. A. R. IN SESSION.

Veterans of Civil War Capture Washington Court House.

Washington C. H., O., June 7.—The thirty-ninth annual encampment of the department of Ohio, G. A. R., began in this city Tuesday and will continue until Friday. The delegates from all parts of Ohio and the delegates to the various conventions of the auxiliary organizations are still arriving. The city is teeming with the heroes of the civil war and their friends, who are interested in their work.

The Jewel drum corps, of Marietta, was the first musical organization to arrive. The boys came seventy-five strong, and as they marched down the streets playing their stirring martial music they were lustily cheered by the crowds.

The committee employed the Third Regiment band, of Dayton, to furnish the music for the incoming delegations as they march from the trains.

Dayton is after the encampment for next year, and sent a great many veterans and citizens here to fight for the honor. It is understood that Portsmouth and Greenville also will make an effort to capture the encampment.

The local preparations for the entertainment of the crowds are very complete, as all visitors discover as they arrive here. Special vocal choruses have been practicing for weeks to furnish music, while much other special vocal and instrumental music will be provided.

The official train bearing B. M. Moulton and staff arrived from Lima at noon Tuesday. State Commander W. S. Reeder and staff, Sons of Veterans, arrived from Dayton last evening. The candidates for state commander, Sons of Veterans, are W. T. Shrieve, of Lancaster, and Frederick Neiderhelman, of Cincinnati. The commander-in-chief, S. of V., of Illinois, will arrive Wednesday afternoon. Colonel W. S. Ruhl, colonel of the Ohio Reserves, S. of V., arrived yesterday. Mrs. Sina B. Goddard, of Conneaut, first president of the women's relief corps, and staff, came last evening. The candidates for president will be Miss Jennie McLaughlin, of Mansfield, and Mrs. Lois Kanariff, of Cleveland. Mrs. Effie A. Humphrey, of Bellefontaine, president of the Ohio division, Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, came in last evening, accompanied by her staff. The press headquarters has been located in the Eagles' lodge rooms.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Stark County's Delegation is Found to be Irregular.

Columbus, June 7.—The sub-committee of the Democratic state central committee on arrangements for the state convention, has decided that there shall be no meeting of the real convention on the first day set, June 27. On the first day at 5 p. m. the delegates will meet by congressional districts, select their members of the convention committees and of the new state central committee, and the convention proper will meet at 9 a. m. on the 28th, when Temporary Chairman Daugherty will make his keynote speech.

This will make the 28th a long day of hard work for the convention, and if the contest for the first place on the ticket remains close as it is now the entire day will probably be taken in making the ticket and platform.

It is pointed out in the call that the state central committee specially ordered that no delegates should be selected by any county central or executive committee. It transpires that the Stark county delegation, which is solid for John C. Welty, was selected by the county central committee, and for this reason would not be ordinarily eligible to seats in the convention, but there is no contesting delegation, and if the Welty delegates are not seated Stark county will not be represented in the convention.

BATTLESHIP SMASHED.

Forty Japanese Shells Struck the Russian Orel.

Tokio, June 7.—The correspondent of the Associated Press was permitted to inspect the battleship Orel. The hull shows forty holes made by large shells. One forward twelve-inch gun is smashed ten feet from the muzzle, and from the main deck upward the condition of the vessel is terrible to see.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

Chicago, June 7.—The teamsters' joint council, in the absence of President Shea, agreed to accept the employers' conditions for another conference.

HAY COMING HOME.

London, June 7.—Secretary Hay and Mrs. Hay left London today for Liverpool to take the steamer for New York. Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid saw them off.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Evelyn Holston has returned home from Drexel college, Philadelphia, for her summer vacation.

Mrs. John Bayliss, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last Saturday, is critically ill at her home in Navarre.

Dr. I. N. Myers, of Maples, Ind., is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Myers, in West Main street.

A class of eighty young people took their first communion at St. Mary's church Sunday morning at 7:30, the Rev. Father Reuter officiating.

Mrs. Robert McKnight and son Lawrence, of Toledo, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Larkin, in West Main street.

Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis and Miss Helen Johnson will leave Thursday morning for Cleveland, where they will be guests of Mrs. H. B. Hurlbut for several days

John Wetzel, a farmer living on the South Canton road, a short distance east of Massillon, was kicked on the arm by a vicious horse Tuesday and suffered a broken arm

Elias Shetler, William Weaver, J. H. Hunt, A. B. Volkmor, R. A. Pinn and R. B. Crawford left Tuesday morning over the Pennsylvania railroad for Washington Court House, where the annual G. A. R. encampment is being held.

A new lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has been organized and will soon be instituted at Canal Dover, with a strong charter list of one hundred and one members. This lodge will be known as Dover lodge, No. 975.

Mrs. Mary Willaman, wife of J. Henry Willaman, of New Berlin, died suddenly Saturday afternoon of fatty degeneration of the heart while at the home of U. H. Ream. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Holtz, of New Berlin, and leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters, besides a large number of relatives.

Lincoln council No. 16, Jr. O. U. A. M., assisted by Ensign Bagley council No. 123 and Loyal council Daughters of America, will hold their annual memorial service next Sunday afternoon, June 11. The Rev. James Jones, who is a member of the order, will deliver the address. Services will be held at the cemetery. Members will meet at the hall in time to leave at 2 p. m.

Wheat conditions in Ohio are the best for years, the monthly report of the state board of agriculture issued Saturday placing it at ninety-three per cent of an average, but an acreage shortage will reduce the total in bushels below an average. Corn planting has been retarded by wet weather, and much planted early has rotted. Oats show ninety-two per cent of an average, with a large acreage.

A blaze was discovered in the bathroom of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snyder, in South Erie street, at 4:30 Wednesday morning. A call was sent at once to the central engine house, which repsonded with the chemical wagon and the fire was extinguished after damage to the amount of about $100 had been done. The fire was the result of the storm Tuesday night during which the insulation of an electric light wire was burned off.

A party including Mr. and Mrs. Uhlendorff, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Merwin, Mrs. Goehler, Mrs. Schimke and Miss Rollins, of Massillon, drove to Richville on Monday afternoon and took dinner with Mrs. B. L. Ayres, the day being the latter's fiftieth birthday anniversary. Mrs. Leeper, of the Plains, Mrs. Kraybill, of Richville, and Mrs. Harvey, of Lock Haven, Pa., were also present. The hostess received a number of handsome presents and good wishes for many future anniversaries.

Algernon C. Eggert, who has been a practicing attorney in Massillon for about one year, left Monday morning for Richwood, Union county, to take up the practice of law in a position made vacant by the death of an attorney. The position is said to be a very lucrative one. Attorney Eggert is a Massillon boy and was given a send off by several of his friends at the station. Richwood is located midway between Marion and Bellefontaine, and is but a short distance from Delaware.

W. G. Weaver, commander of Hart Post G. A. R., and James H. Hunt left Monday to attend the annual state encampment G. A. R. at Washington Court House. The first session will be held Tuesday and others may leave the city later. The Daughters of Veterans will meet in their annual session at the same time. The following members of Mrs. Major McKinley Tent No. 1 left the city Monday to attend the sessions: Mrs. Nettie Fox, Mrs. Emma Strobel, Miss Florence Jones, Miss Augusta Snyder and Mrs. Anna Thomas, of Navarre. The encampment will close Wednesday evening.

Albert Powell and Amanda Murrell are the names of a young man aged about 19 years and a girl between 16 and 18 years of age, the latter almost a mulatto, who were arrested Tuesday evening. The young couple came to Massillon from Uhrichsville a few days ago. They claim that their parents objected to their marriage and that they came here to get married, taking rooms in the south end of town until such time as it was convenient to procure a marriage license. When taken before Mayor Bell Tuesday evening the girl clung to her lover tenaciously and it was with difficulty that Chief Ertle managed to separate them and persuade the girl to return to her boarding house while he took Powell to the city jail. The young couple will appear before Mayor Bell today for trial.

RUSSIANS RESENTFUL.

Criticise Order Concerning the Ships in Manila Bay.

St. Petersburg, June 7.—The Russian press displays a great deal of resentment against the United States for enforcing the twenty-four hour rule in the case of the three Russian cruisers at Manila.

The city is decorated and beflagged today in honor of the empress's birthday. Those who expected the day to be signalized by an imperial proclamation are disappointed.

Ambassador Meyer had an interview with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff last night and today went to Tsarskoe-Selo, where he will be received in special audience by the emperor.

JUNE WEDDINGS ARE BEGINNING.

Forster-Weltlich Nuptials at St. Mary's Church.

LARGE CONGREGATION PRESENT.

Bride and Groom Will Spend Their Honeymoon in Cincinnati and Will Occupy a New House on Their Return--Wedding of Miss Lulu Wagoner and Fred. Shipbaugh

In the presence of a large congregation at St. Mary's church Wednesday morning at 8:30 occurred the marriage of Miss Mary M. Forster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Forster, of 149 East Cherry street, and Mr. Philip T. Weltlich. The Rev. Father Reuter officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Forster, the bride's sister, the best man Mr. Fred Beck, of Canton. Miss Kate Wissler, of Galion, was a bridesmaid. The ushers were Ed Forster and John Weltlich.

The bride wore a gown of white silk and a veil. She carried a prayer book. The maid of honor was gowned in white Persian lawn, the bridesmaid in white silk mull. Both carried white peonies. The church was handsomely decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Weltlich left Wednesday afternoon for Cincinnati, where they will spend their honeymoon. On their return they will go to housekeeping in their new home, corner of State and Akron streets.

WAGONER-SHIPBAUGH.

Miss Lulu Wagoner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wagoner, and Mr. Fred Shipbaugh, of this city, were married at 7:30 Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in North Mill street, by the Rev. L. H. Burry. The bridesmaid was Miss Ella Wagoner, the bride's sister, the best man Walter Shaidnagle. The ceremony was witnessed by members of both families only. Mr. and Mrs. Shipbaugh will live in Canton.

REGARDED AS PIRATES.

Peculiar Views of Russia Regarding Neutrality Laws.

Washington, June 7.—An international agreement which will drive Russian warships from the highways of commerce is likely to be the result of President Roosevelt's order requiring Admiral Enquist to leave Manila in twenty four hours or lay up his ships. The peculiar views of what constitutes contraband of war held by the Russian government causes the United States and Great Britain to regard the Russian ships of war as being but little better than pirates.

It was learned today that for nearly a year prominent British and American bodies, the members of which ship goods to the far East, have been trying to get Great Great Britain and America to agree to a lessening of the annoyances and losses to neutral commerce by reason of the operations of Russian cruisers. Among the things they suggested was that ships damaged in action should not be permitted to repair in neutral harbors, and thus be again fit to hold up merchant ships.

It cannot be positively asserted that President Roosevelt had that thought in mind when he issued the order, but in view of the fact that shippers urged such a construction of the duty of neutrals it seems very probable that he had.

NEARBY TOWNS.

JUSTUS.

Justus, June 7.—There was quite a frost here Friday morning.

A good deal of corn has to be replanted this spring.

The Boughman reunion will be held at the home of Daniel Boughman this month.

Mr. and Mrs. B. McFarren went to New Philadelphia last Sunday.

The Rev. J. M. Poulton, of Navarre, preached at Justus on Sunday.

Children's day will be observed at Justus next Sunday evening.

The school reunion of the Welty district will be held next Saturday, June 10.

NEWMAN.

Newman, June 7.—J. H. Clark, foreman for the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, returned home last week after making a tour on the road as salesman in the interest of his company.

George Williams is taking a course of study at the Canton Actual Business college.

A young Republican has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Weidner.

Mrs. Mary C. Weidner and son Calvert and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weidner attended the funeral of the former's mother, Mrs. James McGee, at Canal Fulton, last Thursday.

The festival given by our Sunday school last Saturday evening was not the financial success the friends had hoped for, the scarcity of money being the direct cause. A few dollars were placed to the credit of the paint fund. The social feature was fully enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Sadie E. Masters has completed her course in the Canton Actual Business college and has secured a permanent position with one of the Canton wholesale houses.

Mr. and Mrs. William Findley, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roderick attended the funeral of the late John Dougal, at New Philadelphia, last Sunday. The deceased had formerly made this place his home and had a great many friends here. He was a full cousin of William Findley.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, June 7.—The Rev. S. W. Young, of West Brookfield, preached at this place Sunday in the absence of the Rev. W. S. Adams. Services will be held Sunday, June 11, at 2:30 p. m.

Many from this place expect to attend the state Sunday school convention held at Canton this week.

Miss Alice Heibner, of Dalton, was the guest of relatives at this place on Sunday.

The Stanwood band will go to Justus on Saturday, June 10, to play at a festival to be held at that place.

Road Supervisor Charles Swigert is busy working the roads in this district

The cemetery association will hold festival at this place on June 17.

Adrian Myers returned home last week from Valparaiso, Ind.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, June 8.—Mrs. E. A. Jones, of Columbus, spent Tuesday at the residence of Dr. William Steel.

Miss Daisy Jorden, of Akron, is visiting friends here.

Miss May Burke, of Barberton, terminated a visit at the home of her uncle, John Kelly, on Tuesday.

Clayton Fair, telegraph operator at the Wheeling station, has returned from a visit to Warwick.

During the storm here Tuesday night the tent of the company which is giving a show in the village was blown down by the wind.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, June 8.—John Schneck is ill with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bixler are visiting friends and relatives in Putnam county this week.

The Steiner annual reunion was held at the home of Daniel Eicher, near North Lawrence, this week. Many from our community attended and from Putnam county and Indiana.

David Lehman and Miss Caroline Bixler were married on Thursday at the Mennonite church by the Rev. Jacob Nussbaum.

Supervisor Jacob Hostettler is improving the public roads.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOHN BAYLISS.

Navarre, June 7.—Mrs. John Bayliss, aged 52 years, died at her home here early Wednesday morning. The deceased underwent an operation for appendicitis last Saturday. She rallied from the operation and was supposed to be on the road to recovery when a relapse occurred. Surviving are a husband and four children. The latter are Mrs. William Fry, of Canton; Mrs. Samuel Leffel, of Massillon; Jesse Bayliss, of Stanwood, and Dan Bayliss, of Navarre. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the Rev. J. M. Poulton officiating.

Before buying a watch you will do well to get our prices. Hawver, 17 South Erie, Massillon.

Girls, if you want red lips, laughing eyes, sweet breath and good looks use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. The greatest beautifier known. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

Diamonds at Hawver's.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Much Damage is Caused by Tuesday Night's Storm.

LIGHTNING STRIKES HOUSES.

Large Barn Near Hartville was Burned to the Ground--Washout on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Caused a Wreck Which Delayed Traffic.

Canton, June 7.—One of the severest storms ever experienced in this locality struck Canton Tuesday night, doing an untold amount of damage to property. Vivid lightning, accompanied by loud peals of thunder and a veritable deluge of water, combined to make up the storm, and when all had subsided it was discovered that the fire department had responded to almost a dozen calls to extinguish flames caused by the lightning. Cellars were filled with water and street car traffic was stopped for a short time. One barn was struck and burned to the ground, while outbuildings were still burning in another locality. About 9 o'clock a large bank barn located on the farm of Charles F. Kinsley, about two and one-half miles southeast of Hartville, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The barn contained binders, mowers, carriages, last year's crop of hay, a large quantity of wheat, oats and other grains, etc., and the loss will be quite heavy. The barn was insured in the Lake Township Insurance Company, but the amount of insurance could not be learned.

While the storm was at its height Tuesday night a long freight train on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad pulled out for Cleveland, but when it reached the Michigan aveune crossing a washout was struck, causing the spreading of the rails. The engine passed over the place in safety, but seven or eight cars were derailed, causing a tieup in traffic for some time. Following the freight came an extra, which had almost reached the rear end of the wrecked train when it was flagged. The track was put in passable shape Wednesday morning, the wrecking crew working the entire night.

The fourth session of the Ohio Sunday school convention was held in the Auditorium Wednesday morning, with three thousand Sunday school workers in attendance. The report of the state treasurer was made, showing the organization to be in good standing, and a number of short addresses were made by the Rev. H. A. Dowling, Columbus; Mrs. Phoebe A. Curtiss, of Columbus; E. L. Barrett, of Springfield; Miss Clara Louise Ewalt, of Columbus, and Dr. W. A. Powell, of Toledo. The convention will continue until Thursday night.

HERRICK DENIES STORY.

Columbus, June 7.—Governor Herrick, who returned from New York today, says there is no truth in the story of his buying Hyde's interests in the Equitable. The governor says no offer of the chairmanship has been made to him, and that he could not consider such an offer.

Wedding presents, clocks, silverware, cut glass, etc. Hawver, jeweler.

NORWAY SECEDES.

Storthing Declares the Union With Sweden is Dissolved.

Christiana, Norway, June 7.—The storthing today declared that the union between Norway and Sweden, under one king, be dissolved and that the king has ceased to act as king of Norway. The storthing further empowered the present state council to act as the government of Norway until further notice and exercise the power appertaining to the king.

Stockholm, June 7.—King Oscar has sent a telegram to Premier Michaelson saying: "I have received the communication of the council of state, and record a most decided protest against the method and action of the government."

PEWS IN CHURCHES.

At First They Were Allowed Only as Personal Favors.

Private pews, first allowed as personal favors, appeared in churches in the reign of Henry VIII. In spite of the stout opposition of Sir Thomas More and others they gained ground under Elizabeth and Charles I. and after the restoration came into increased favor and use among well to do citizens who claimed and enjoyed—

* * * the Sunday due
Of slumbering in an upper pew.

Swift humorously described how one was appropriately made out of a large wooden bedstead, and in early Georgian times pews were to be found furnished with sofas and tables and provided with fireplaces.

Bishop Eden states that in one case a livery servant entered the pew of his master between prayers and sermon with sherry and light refreshments.

Thickly curtained or highly partitioned box pews were so numerous in some churches at one time that the poor were practically excluded or thrust back into comfortless sittings in the coldest and darkest parts of the church, where they could hear little of the service.—London Telegraph.

Didn't Have to Pay Rent.

This is said to be how William Waldorf Astor gave the order for the fine offices built for the Pall Mall Gazette: Mr. Astor was signing checks one morning and was informed that one of them was for office rent. He laid down his pen and remarked: "Well, I must pay taxes and other expenses, but I need not pay rent. If it pays another man to erect a building and rent it to me, then it will pay me. Now," turning to his right hand man, "make arrangements for new offices. I don't want to hear anything more about it for a year." And so the offices were built.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	22
Creamery butter	26
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb	18
Cabbage, per pound	2½
New Cabbage, per lb	8
Lettuce, per lb	10
Onions, per peck	25
Potatoes, per bushel	40

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	14
Chickens, live, per lb	12
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	15
Chickens, dressed	12
Potatoes, per bushel	25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	1 00
Oats	32-32
Corn	56

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10-$11

An Irishman's Retort.

Cyrus W. Field of Atlantic cable fame once stopped an Irish peasant to make inquiries about Blarney castle. Receiving the information, he gave the Irishman the following conundrum: "Now, Mike, suppose that Lucifer was sure of us both, which would he take first, do you think?"

The Irishman looked thoughtful for a moment, then said, "Yer honor, I think he'd take me."

"Why?" said Field.

"Because he's always sure of you."

Two Bad Moments.

There is only one thing that is said to be worse than being called upon unexpectedly to make an after dinner speech. That is to prepare an after dinner speech and not be asked to deliver it.

Spiteful.

Ida—Why, he actually wanted to kiss me! I think he must have lost his senses. May—I think so, too, dear.

Periodic Pains.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are a most remarkable remedy for the relief of periodic pains, backache, nervous or sick headache, or any of the distressing aches and pains that cause women so much suffering.

As pain is weakening, and leaves the system in an exhausted condition, it is wrong to suffer a moment longer than necessary, and you should take the Anti-Pain Pills on first indication of an attack.

If taken as directed you may have entire confidence in their effectiveness, as well as in the fact that they will leave no disagreeable after-effects.

They contain no morphine, opium, chloral, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

"For a long time I have suffered greatly with spells of backache, that seem almost more than I can endure. These attacks come on every month, and last two or three days. I have never been able to get anything that would give me much relief until I began the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they always relieve me in a short time. My sister, who suffers the same way, has used them with the same results." MRS. PARK, 721 S. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Timely and Valuable Suggestions.

Many people, especially women who lead closely confined domestic lives, suffer from what in general terms is called "nervousness." Among all forms of treatment none has even approached in success the intelligent use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which promotes an easy and natural action of the digestive organs and imparts tone to the nervous system.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A GUARANTEED CURE For PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Abigail Shorb, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 11th day of May, 1905.

JOHN R. WALTER, Executor.

Wm. McMillan, Atty. for Executor.

THE Bee Hive

The Great Annual

SALE OF SILKS

Opened Thursday Morning, June 8.

Massillon's Greatest Event in the Selling of Silks.

EVERY YARD of these Handsome Silks was bought at a great price concession. Our buyer closed out big assorted lots, containing thousands of yards, at practically his own offers.

The Sale Prices Average Lower than the Silks Were Intended to Sell For at Wholesale.

Never have we offered an assemblage more varied in patterns or more thoroughly representative of the season's fashions. You'll like every piece --because of its style—because of its saving possibilities.

Make an effort to get here when the sale starts, but remember that the quantities are so large that you can have splendid choice any time during the following week. The entire east section will be devoted to the sale and the sales-force will be greatly increased to afford the best of service.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A car load of wool sells for about $7,000 today.

An Oklahoma rancher recently paid $500 each for thirty-two head of buffalo to add to the herd which he already has.

A very great and promising wheat harvest is looming up for Kansas provided the weather is favorable during the ripening and harvesting period.

It is always a bad mistake to sell the good brood mare from the farm, for she is always worth to the man who owns her not less than $2 per pound.

There are two tidbits on a beef carcass—one the brisket when boiled until perfectly tender and eaten cold and the other the rump cut treated in the same manner.

There is a locality in the west where the frog industry has become so profitable that chattel mortgages are placed by the owners of the marshes on its frog population.

Don't encourage the grapevine, woodbine or creeper to climb the shade tree in your yard. While the vine will look pretty on the tree for awhile, it will surely kill it in the end.

Larger and better tomatoes can always be grown when the vines are rigorously pruned. It is always a poor policy to let a tomato vine spread itself over a space ten feet square.

A group of wild crab apple trees in full bloom, just a product of nature, is about as fine a combination of bloom, beauty and fragrance as anything the most skilled botanist could devise.

The mince pie and the breakfast hash represent about all that many cooks can do in the way of food economy, and these two compounds have got such a bad reputation that they are always viewed with suspicion.

The blossoms which appear on the strawberry vine set out this spring should all be removed and no fruit be allowed to set. The young plant needs all its vigor to induce a healthy growth, which the bearing of fruit prevents.

Hay always keeps with a smaller per cent of waste in a large stack than in a small one; hence an investment in a stack cover always pays. With the cover a stack may be kept open for several days and be made of any size desired.

A million immigrants from foreign countries are looked for this season. It is not easy to see just where this many can be placed. If they were all of the right type, it would not seem so hard a problem to meet, but the most of them will be pretty poor truck.

A friend tells us that the difference between men and women in spending money is that, give a man and a woman $20 each, the woman will spend all her money and get value received, while the man will spend half of his and get beat and keep half in his pocket.

The best results growing out of the seed corn campaign made in some of the states this spring will be to induce corn growers to select and gather their seed corn before any frost hits it in the fall, when, if properly cared for, every kernel will grow the following year when planted.

We have a good many reports this spring of Duroc Jersey sows having litters of from fifteen to twenty pigs, some men getting an average of ten pigs to the litter from ten or fifteen sows. In this respect at least the Duroc Jersey is a long way ahead of most other breeds of hogs.

If your credit is good at the bank for $300 and you have thirty head of stock to carry through next winter, it will pay you to borrow the money and build a silo. You can more than half pay for the silo the first year by utilizing your heretofore wasted corn fodder and selling your hay.

Some pretty good papers, whose editors should know better, get badly mixed as to the dried currants sold by the grocery stores and the currants grown in our gardens. The former are not a currant at all, but a seedless grape which comes from Greece, while our home grown currants are never found upon the market in a dried state.

To take care of a field of corn just right we want a broad, light harrow, a weeder to use should the conditions be just right, a double shovel plow for the one deep plowing which the crop should have and a surface cultivator for the last two plowings and, should the season be a very dry one, a single horse cultivator to go through the field

When a dog once gets the sheep killing habit he can never be reformed, and the sooner he is killed the better.

The Japs deserve more land to live on and work whether they succeed in getting it out of the present scrap or not.

The egg money received from the poultry on the farm carries with it the largest margin of profit of any money got out of the farm.

If rain should happen to be needed in Kansas this year the farmers will hardly dare to ask for it in view of what they have had the past two years.

Most young men are anxious to get a start, but they want to understand that a pool room, a saloon and a race track are no places at which to get it.

Things are looking better for the beef men, and it is hoped that the two past years of loss and disaster are to be followed by a more prosperous year.

Better roads and no higher rate of taxation come with the introduction of the new method of working the earth roads, and this is just what all the people want.

The mere matter of uniformity of size and color of the eggs from a flock of pedigreed chickens is of itself a sufficient reward for all the trouble taken to secure such a flock.

Sweet corn has a slightly higher feeding value than field corn and is more relished by all stock when fed in the bundle or in a green state. It is for the dairy cow the choicest sort of dessert.

The coming novelty in transportation is to be the gasoline car—a car which will carry its own motive power and rival both the trolley and the steam car in matter of speed, while surpassing them in economy of operation.

The traction engine is coming more and more into use on the large farms as a motive power for plowing. Some very remarkable and effective work is being done by these engines on the big small grain farms of the northwest.

The bluebirds, the wrens and the sparrows will often have a protracted fight for the possession of some choice nesting place. We find where such a fight is on that it pays to shoot the sparrows and let the others settle it.

The old fashioned Yankee corn is preferred down east by all eaters of johnnycake, injun pudding and rye and injun bread. One man in Wisconsin makes the raising of this sort of corn very profitable just to supply this eastern demand.

An easy way to fertilize the rosebushes is to dip up a few pails of the enriched water which will stand in a barnyard after a heavy rain and put it on the rosebed. The bushes will respond to this sort of treatment with larger and more blossoms.

Some women's clubs are very practical and useful. One such has this spring made a special effort to exterminate the dandelion, really killing two birds with one stone, getting a lot of nice greens while they were ridding their lawns of the pest.

The milk haulers and the rural mail carriers will especially appreciate a bettered condition of the country dirt roads. In many places this spring the milk and cream were sent to the creamery on a stoneboat, while the carriers had to make their rounds on foot if they went at all.

Lawn trees are best selected from the slow growing or the dwarf types of trees. The hackberry, the hard maple, the black cherry, the mountain ash, the wild thorn and crab apple, the cut leaf birch, all make admirable lawn trees. The soft maple, the cottonwood, the box elder and willow should never be used for this purpose.

We are asked whether bees are really indispensable in the process of fertilizing the bloom on fruit trees. Probably not wholly. The winds and many kinds of insect life have a part in this work, but the bee no doubt is one of the principal agents in securing a perfect fertilization. Bees and orchards always go well together.

It is all right to go for the dandelions every spring, for they make a healthful and palatable dish of greens, but we do not believe that all that were ever dug ever limited their production one particle. The seed of this plant is so profuse and so easily distributed that the effort to destroy it by digging it up is like trying to bale out the ocean with a tin cup.

The fear that was quite general on the part of the smaller towns that if trolley lines were constructed between them and the larger towns it would prove detrimental to the business interests of the smaller town is proving to have had no justification, the common result being that the business of both towns is stimulated and benefited. Opportunity to do business always begets more business.

It is very easy to get too much shade around the home. Two things should be watched—one, that the sunshine is not barred from the roof of the house, for green shingles make big doctors' bills; another, that there should not be so much shade on the lawn that the grass will not maintain a vigorous and healthy growth. The green roof and the bare and patchy lawn can be found in connection with all too many homes.

SUMMER STORMS.

The season of summer storms is at hand. The typical storm of the summer for all the north country is a live energetic proposition, much electricity and lively winds, often quite destructive and of sufficient importance to hedge against so far as possible. One thing worth doing is to have the barbed wire fences provided with ground wires, a wire attached to the fence connecting it with the damp earth. The doing of this may prevent the loss of a bunch of cows, steers or horses by lightning. Another thing is to see that the doors and windows of the barns and stable are closed during a storm, which makes the building better able to resist the force of the wind. Then in a general way we think a storm cave handy to the house is a very reasonable proposition, for if a twister heads your way you will regard this cave as the best and most useful building, or, rather, appliance, on the farm. If farmers generally would equip themselves with a thermometer and a barometer, get weather wise as to the winds and their directions, they could hedge against many of the losses which they now sustain from these summer storms which catch them wholly unprepared. The weather predictions as now sent out daily over the country telephone systems are worth noting.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Some of the antipathies between birds and animals are hard to account for. A few days since we noted a hawk which had caught a striped gopher and wanted to eat it. A crow kept pestering the hawk and would light down close to it, not attacking it, but just bothering. If the hawk would pick up its dinner and fly off, the crow would follow and repeat its tactics, and, curiously, the hawk did not have sense enough to turn on its tormentor and finish it up, which it was easily big enough to have done. In turn the kingbird will take after the crow, while the advent of an owl among the birds in daytime will set them all wild, in these two last cases the antipathy being prompted by the recognition of a natural enemy. The dog and the cat are well known ancient enemies, though just where and how their interests conflict is not easy to see. The horse goes wild at the sight of an elephant or the scent of a bear, while an ingrained hatred of all the snake tribe is common to man.

THAT MULE.

A boy friend has been given a young mule whose dam refused to own it, provided he can manage to raise it. There seemed no way available save to raise the poor little beast on a bottle until the boy happened to think that there was an old cow in the dairy herd which would let anybody milk her and any animal suck her. So the mule was introduced to the old cow, who readily mothered it, and now all hands are doing well. If animals reason—and we have sometimes thought that mules, if no others, did—this little mule must droop its ears and shed tears when it contemplates its mixed ancestry and queer foster parent. One could hardly blame this mule if it proved to be a kicker on general principles when grown up.

VALUE OF HAY COVERS.

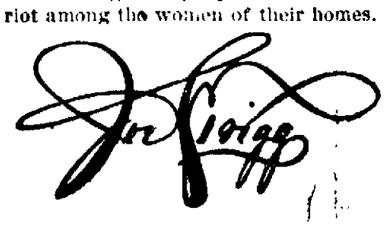
A very large per cent of the clover hay put up through the west is seriously injured every year by the heavy and continuous rains which are almost sure to come at the season of the clover hay making. So great is the loss connected with this most valuable of the legume rations raised on western farms that we have come to the opinion that the time has come when it will pay any man well to provide himself with hay covers to protect the hay in the cock. This will permit of the curing of the clover in the very best possible manner, putting it into the cock when partially cured, with no loss of the leaves. One ton of clover so cured is worth for feed two tons which have been rained on and bleached.

BEET SUGAR.

The government experts having in charge the development of the beet sugar interests of the country are forced to admit that only in a few favored localities can it ever be made a success in this country. This being the case, we trust the burdensome tariff legislation which now gives the poor man only fourteen pounds of sugar for a dollar when, if the tropical resources of the country were given free entry, he would have twenty-five or thirty pounds of sugar for a dollar may be given due attention by congress at an early day. The tax on sugar is essentially a poor man's tax, for the man who is worth a million cannot use any more sugar than the section hand on a railway.

LIGHTEN KITCHEN LABOR.

Modern appliances have revolutionized the labor and worry of the kitchen, have dispensed with much of woman's toil and vexation in preparing the food for the family and caring for the home. Some men insist that their wives shall get along in the old way—the way their grandmothers did. These men need killing, for they will always avail themselves of every modern improvement to lighten their own labor. Many a man can do no more humane or Christian act than to see that his overworked wife is fully supplied with all modern kitchen conveniences and appliances. The indifference of many men to this thing is ample justification for a riot among the women of their homes.



NEW STYLES.

Running Little Vests, Half Revealed, Half Concealed.

Fine embroidered swiss muslin and bebe valenciennes edging this combination can do no wrong, nor indeed can valenciennes anywhere that the light slip or vest is demanded, as with a taffeta, voile or foulard gown. It is a pretty fancy, this new vogue of the season, for hiding a filmy little muslin and lace vest away beneath the front of a corsage that almost meets, affording just delicious little peeps at the daintiness beneath.

The only foulard with a future before it is that of finest quality and fresh design, such as tiny checks or pin lines so close together as to give almost the look of a solid color. These foulard or

GIRL'S TARTAN FROCK.

radium silks in delicate tints should be popular for young women, for whom they are made up in simple and pretty-fashion, the fullness of the skirt at the waist being laid in tiny stitched tucks, while a fluff of valenciennes lace frills is set upon the hem with a narrow strapping of the silk.

For these gowns with their effectively simple bodices and dainty vests are provided most fetching little cloth capes, falling in handkerchief points, the fullness being caught underside through small plain buckles. Doubtless these piquant little capes have a good run before them. They carry conviction in their every elegant fold of unlined cloth and unique strappings of crepe de chine.

For the schoolgirls inclined to be a trifle short and thickset that pretty tartan frock illustrated is a capital notion, the folds on the bodice apparently continuing in an unbroken line through to the skirt.

J. V. WALDER.

Quick Deaths to Moths and Bugs.

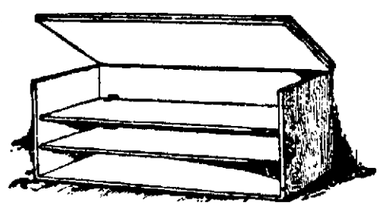
The quickest, easiest, cheapest and most effective way to rid carpets, furniture or clothing of moths, buffalo bugs or beetles is to spray the article infested with an atomizer filled with a solution of benzine and carbolic acid. A teaspoonful of acid to a quart of benzine is the right amount, and care should be taken to keep the mixture out of the reach of children, as it is poisonous; also away from light and heat, as benzine is explosive. The mixture kills all bugs, and it evaporates quickly, leaving no stain on the finest fabrics, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent.

Cooking Beets.

When preparing beets for cooking do not cut the roots or trim the leaf stalks off too closely. This as well as piercing the beets while cooking gives an opportunity for "bleeding," and the vegetable loses much or all of its color. When done drain and cover with cold water, when the skin may be slipped off like a glove. Stamped out in tiny fancy forms one slice of beet will do much in the way of garnishing a dish of salad or vegetables.—Table Talk.

Variation on the Old Chest.

The careful housewife packs away for safe keeping certain of the household clothing and bedding, in a cedar chest preferably. Sometimes an article at the bottom is desired in a hurry, when the whole contents of the chest must be disturbed and tumbled. A chest designed to avoid this and also to avoid pressing articles that must be placed below the top layers is illustrat-



IMPROVED CLOTHES CHEST.

ed in American Agriculturist. This chest has a top hinged at the back in the usual way. The front is hinged to the front edge of the top and folds back upon it.

The shelves are both hinged at the back, permitting each one to be raised while the packing is being done below it. The front is held in place when closed by two small hooks at either end or by a little catch.

Cream Cheese Salad.

Work a cream cheese (ten cent size) until smooth, using a wooden spoon. Add one-third of a cup of celery, cut in very small pieces, and one-fourth of a cup of English walnuts broken in small pieces. Form in the shape of small balls and sprinkle with paprika. Arrange in lettuce leaves, pour over it a French dressing and garnish with radishes cut in fancy shapes.

The Early Use of Skates.

Holland is said to be the home and birthplace of skating, and without doubt skating was first practiced there and in the far north. In a country of lakes and canals the necessity of walking and running on ice must have been felt from the earliest days. In Holland they show the bone skates which were found in one of the mounds of which a Friesland village was built. The skates were fastened to the feet by straps passed through holes which were made in the bones. A Danish historian mentions the sport in 1134. The bone skates were also first used in England. A writer in his account of the amusements of the young people of London in the twelfth century mentions the fact that it was usual for them to fasten the leg bones of animals under the soles of their feet by tying them around their ankles; then, taking a pole shod with iron, they pushed themselves forward with great rapidity by striking this pole into the ice

Unimportant Man.

Many a man goes away from home for a week and imagines that he is missed by the whole community, and when he comes home he finds that there isn't a person in town that knew he had been away.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Wedding and Graduation Presents.
Engraving Free.
HAWVER
17 S. Erie St., Massillon, O.
How's Your Watch?

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

Piles In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. *Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind.*, says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or DR. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

FOR SALE!
THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES
Patd. Feb. 11, 1905
A Good One. Made by
The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.
60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper

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Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.
Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.
Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.
One lot on Clay alley.
Fifteen lots on South Erie street.
These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.
James R. Dunn,
Over 50 S. Erie St.
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Best Lawn Mowers, $2.25 up.
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Best Screen Doors, 65c up complete.
Best 5-ply Rubber Hose, 8c and 9c per foot. Best Steel Range, $24.00. Best Gas Ranges, $6.00 up. Best Hot Plates, from $1 up. Best Ovens, $1.50 and $1.75
Best Screen Windows, 10c each.
Best Clothes Wringers, $1.25 up.
Best Pumps, $3.25 complete
Best Suction Pumps, $2.50 to $3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, $1.25 up.
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Best Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, White Lead, Churns, Wheel Barrows, Corn Planters, Binder Twine, Roofing Paper, Rope, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Graniteware, Anti-Rust Wash Boilers, Grass Catchers, Step Ladders, Ice Cream Freezers, Screening and Poultry Netting, Carpet Sweepers, Stock Food, Garden and Farming Tools, Wire Fence, at remarkably low prices.
MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.,
53 S. Erie. Opp. Hotel Sailer.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. Change Time.

The following changes at Massillon will be in effect, Sunday, May 21, 1805.

West Bound will leave.

6:15 a m. except Sunday.
9:29 a. m. except Sunday.
3:29 p m except Sunday.
7:18 p. m. daily.
7:30 a m Sunday Only

East Bound will leave

8:25 p. m. except Sunday (arrive)
3:37 p. m except Sunday.
9:17 a. m. daily.
6:58 a. m. except Sunday.
8:45 p. m. Sunday only.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 28, 1905, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East 3:06 a. m., 2:17 a. m., 8:06 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:57 p. m., 5.18 p. m., 8:03 p. m.

For the West 9:53 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 10:05 p. m., 11:40 p. m

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound.	506	502	508	506
	p m	a m	p m	p m
CLEVELAND lv	$ 5 30	*8 Y	*12 50	*9 00
Hudson	6 3	9 00	1 48	9 47
AKRON ..... ar	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
AKRON lv	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
Barberton	7 06	9 41	2 26	10 27
ORRVILLE ..... ar	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
ORRVILLE lv	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
Millersburg	8 25	11 00	3 45	11 34
Mt. Vernon	9 38	12 12	5 04	12 43
COLUMBUS ..... ar	11 00	*1 30	6 30	* 5
	p m	p m	p m	a m

Northbound.	501	507	509	503
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	$6 00	*12 40	*7 00	*12 20
Mt. Vernon	7 24	2 03	8 28	1 4
Millersburg	8 40	3 20	9 51	2 50
ORRVILLE ..... ar	9 25	4 06	10 45	3 32
ORRVILLE lv	9 28	4 15	10 45	3 32
Barberton	9 55	4 48	11 14	4 00
AKRON ..... ar	1 17	5 06	11 32	4 20
AKRON lv	10 17	5 15	1* 32	4 20
Hudson	10 40	5 50	11 58	4 45
CLEVELAND ..... ar	11 40	*6 53	+12 50	*5 35
	a m	a m	p m	p m

*Every day. +Week days only. §Sunday only.
Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m. week days.
For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Mocisette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R.

time table in effect May 7, 1905.

West Bound	21 ex sun A. M.	3 daily A. M.	15 daily P. M.	25 daily P. M.	19 daily P. M.
Lv Wheeling...		6 20		12 10	6 45
" Martins Fer.		6 30		12 20	6 55
" Steubenville		5 55		12 05	7 55
" Pittsburg...			12 01		7 10
" Jewett		8 05	2 10	1 55	9 10
" Bowerston..		8 32	2 38		
" Navarre.....		9 35	3 38		
" Massillon...	6 43	10 00	3 55		10 34
" Dalton	7 00	A. M.	4 15		
" Orrville.....	7 15		4 27		
" Creston.....	7 45		4 56		11 33
" Wellington.	8 27		5 40		
" Norwalk....	9 08		6 25		12 46
" Fremont....	9 58		7 19		
Ar Toledo U. D.	11 30		8 40		2 30
" Chicago.....	A. M.		P. M.		A 10 02
" St Louis.....			8 04		1 51
					P. M.

East Bound	2 daily P. M.	22 daily P. M.	20 daily ex sun	16 daily P. M.	6 daily P. M.
Lv St. Louis....	9 05			12 30	
" Chicago.....	11 00		P. M.	3 00	
" Toledo	A 9 0.		4 42	11 22	
" Fremont	10 18		6 15		
" Norwalk	11 10		7 10	1 24	
" Wellington	11 50		7 54		
" Creston.....	12 33		8 34	2 37	
" Orrville.....	12 58		9 01		
" Dalton.....	1 10		9 14		
" Massillon...	1 27	1 27	9 32	3 25	6 10
" Navarre.....	1 44		No. 8		6 25
" Bowerston..	2 88		daily		7 40
" Jewett.....	3 05	3 20	8 52		8 05
Ar Pittsburg...	5 15			7 00	
" Steubenville	P. M.	5 25	10 05	6 15	9 45
" Martins Fer.		5 00	9 50		9 30
" Wheeling....		5 10	10 00	7 30	9 40
		P. M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M

Cleveland Div North all daily	31 A. M	33 A. M.	35 P. M	45 P. M.	39 P. M.
Lv Massillon...	6 10		6 10		
" Navarre.....	6 30	9 45	7 05	4 23	
" Canton.....	7 00	10 15	7 35	5 03	
Kent.....	8 07	11 11	8 31	6 00	5 15
Ar Cleveland...	9 15	12 15	9 30	7 10	6 56
South	34 A. M.	32 A. M.	30 P. M.	46 P. M.	28 P. M.
Lv Cleveland...	7 00	11 00	5 45	4 00	7 30
Kent.....	8 07	12 40	7 08	5 07	8 46
Ar Canton.....	9 05	1 05	8 05	5 55	9 45
" Navarre.....	9 37	1 35	8 40	6 30	10 19
" Massillon...	10 00	3 56	8 56		10 36

Train No. 28 Sunday only, No. 30 daily except Sunday, 34, 32 and 46 daily.
No. 7 leaves Wheeling at 3:15 p. m., Bowerston 5:17 p. m, runs via Carrollton branch, arriving at Canton 7:35 p. m.
No. 8 leaves Canton at 6:00 a. m., via Carrollton branch.
C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.
S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

One Way Settlers Fares to Southern Points via W. & L. E.

Low one way settlers tickets sold via W. & L. E. to authorized points in Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia Full information at ticket office.

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THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE.
150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points.
Sold by All Stationers.

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MAIL DELIVERY

Information Relative to Its Establishment.

RULE FOR FILING PETITIONS.

Requests for Two or More Routes Should Not be Included in One Petition—Petitions Must be Signed by at Least One Hundred Persons.

The Independent is in receipt of the following information relative to the establishment of the rural free delivery:

A petition for such service must be made on the forms furnished by the department, which are supplied on application to the fourth assistant postmaster general.

Requests for two or more routes should not be included in one petition, a separate petition for each route desired being required. Each petition for a route of twenty-four or more miles in length should be signed by at least one hundred persons who are heads of families, and for routes of less than twenty-four miles a proportionate number of such persons should sign. Petitions for rural mail service, when properly signed and prepared, and indorsed by the representative in congress or the United States senator, should be forwarded to the fourth assistant postmaster general at Washington, D. C.

The purpose of rural free delivery service is to carry the mails daily on a fixed line of travel to people who would otherwise have to go a mile or more to a postoffice to receive their mail.

It is required that the roads traversed by a rural route should be in good condition, unobstructed by gates, that there must be no unbridged creeks or streams not fordable at all ordinary seasons of the year.

Each route being twenty-four or more miles in length, as a rule, should serve not less than one hundred families. Routes less than twenty-four miles long are established where they cannot be made the standard length, and a proportionate number of families is required on such routes. A route should be so arranged that the carrier will not be required to retrace or travel over the same road twice the same day.

It is the policy of the department not to establish rural free delivery on roads already traversed by a star route on which "box delivery and collection" service is given, unless it is feasible to supersede the service given by the star route by the rural delivery service.

Wherever practicable it is desirable to establish the service from postoffices located on or near a railroad and having good railway mail service and the service is established from postoffices having star route service only when it is not possible to reach the territory intended to be served as well from an office on a railroad.

When a petition for rural mail service is filed and accepted it is referred to a rural agent for investigation. Petitions are investigated as far as practicable in their order of filing. The agent visits the locality indicated for the purpose of knowing just what the conditions are and whether they are such as are required by the department.

It is his duty to report the facts as he finds them, and if such report is favorable to the establishment of the service and is approved by the department, action looking to the establishment of the route is taken within a reasonable time.

In laying out a route the agent is expected to carefully plan the same with a view to as little change in the future as possible, taking into account the routes already established, or which will need eventually to be established in order that all the available territory in that particular locality may be served to the best advantage. For this reason it is not always practicable to lay out a route exactly as petitioned for. It may also be necessary to deviate from the roads referred to in the petition for other reasons, such as unfit and private roads or gates maintained on public roads. Persons desiring the benefits of service on a rural free delivery route are required to furnish at their own cost boxes for the reception of mail to be delivered or collected by the carrier. More than one family may use the same box, provided written notice of such agreement is filed with the postmaster at the initial postoffice.

Each box must be erected by the roadside so that the carrier can easily have access to it without dismounting from his vehicle. All boxes must comply with certain specifications fixed by the postmaster general as to size, shape and workmanship, and be made of galvanized sheet iron or sheet steel collection and the patrons may know that mail has been delivered by the carriers. A list of approved boxes with information as to where they may be obtained will be furnished on application to the fourth assistant postmaster general.

Postmasters and carriers are prohibited from assisting in the sale of any particular box, or acting directly or indirectly as agents for any box manufacturer or agent, but they are permitted to order for present or prospective patrons any approved box selected by the patron upon the patron's request, but must not receive any compensation or profit for such accommodation. Such boxes are by law afforded the same protection from injury and depredation as any other regulation mail box., and are regarded as United States mail boxes and should be used for no other purpose. Persons neglecting or refusing to comply with these conditions will be regarded as not desiring rural free delivery and the carrier will be directed not to serve them.

Patrons are expected to afford the carriers every facility in the performance of their duties by keeping the roads open after heavy snow falls and by using their influence with the proper authorities to maintain them in good repair. Rural carriers are required to deliver to the box of a patron all mail addressed to his family, and collect all mail deposited in the box for dispatch.

Registered matter and pension letters which must be delivered in person to the addressee, and special delivery letters the carrier is required to deliver in person at the patron's door if within one mile of the route. They are required to carry a sufficient supply of stamped envelopes, postal cards, and newspaper wrappers. They are empowered to receive matter for registration, giving proper receipt for same, and also to accept money for the purchase of money orders, for which receipt must be given to the patron. Rural carriers may carry packages of merchandise for hire from a patron, on request of the patron, provided the same are not mailable. They are not permitted to receive orders or solicit business for any person, firm, or corporation.

The establishment of rural free delivery at any postoffice does not change in any particular the rate of postage on any class of mail matter received or delivered from that office, except the one cent rate on drop letters, does not apply when such letters are collected or delivered by rural carriers. Drop letters so collected or delivered must be prepaid at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

POMONA GRANGE MEETS.

Large Gathering Near Mt. Union on Saturday.

The Stark County Pomona Grange met with the Fairmount Grange, at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, one-half mile south of Mt. Union, Saturday. The weather was fine, the attendance (210) was large and the dinner, furnished by the Fairmount Patrons, excellent.

The programme included an address of welcome by S. H. Rockhill, response by Frances Haverstack, a good recitation, "Why Don't You Join the Grangers," Ella Stoner; essay, "Character Building," Anna Pontius. Discussions on topics of interest, with music by Mr. and Mrs. Amos Eckert and Mr. Frank Kenty, combined to make a day long to be remembered by those present. Eleven applications for the fifth degree were received. The next meeting will be held with the Osnaburg Grange on September 16.

M. R. Woodling, Sec'y.

Beach City, June 4, 1905.

WHEAT IS GROWING.

Fields in This Vicinity Present Mid-June Appearance.

Wheat fields in the vicinity present an appearance usually expected towards the close of the month. The wheat has headed in nearly every field in this vicinity and is beginning to fill out rapidly. This is surprising to the farmers in view of the unfavorable weather which has been experienced in this locality thus far this spring and summer. Other crops are somewhat slow in their growth, being affected more by the weather than the hardy wheat. A field of wheat along the Navarre road on the state hospital land is unusually well developed and farmers say it is more nearly ripened than any in this vicinity.

ARM CRUSHED.

Miner Hurt at Dalton Monday Morning.

Bert Shoup, a miner, had his arm badly mashed in No. 4 mine at Dalton at 7:30 Monday morning. He was driving a car into the mine when it jumped the track and his arm was caught between it and a pillar. He will be laid up for some time.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

OLD RESIDENT

Carl Albrecht Passed Away Sunday Morning.

DEATH OF W. C. DIERINGER.

The Deceased was a Well Known Barber and Had Been Ill One Year—Sudden Death of Mrs. Emma Boyles from Neuralgia of the Heart.

Carl Albrecht, aged 89 years, died at the residence known as the Albrecht homestead, in Wooster street, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, from the infirmities of age. Mr. Albrecht was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1843. He soon after took up his residence in Massillon, where he has since lived. For several years Mr. Albrecht made his home with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wolf. Besides Mrs. Wolf, the deceased is survived by three other daughters, Mrs. E. Keller and Mrs. Emma Karsh, of Massillon, and Mrs. Phoebe Daum, of Canton; two sons, William Albrecht, of this city, and Charles Albrecht, of Monroeville. The funeral will be held from the late residence Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock and from St. John's church at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

WILLIAM C. DIERINGER.

William C. Dieringer, aged 31 years, who has been employed as barber in the Hotel Sailer shop for several years, died at the family home, 15 Volkmor street, of dropsy and heart failure Sunday morning after a serious illness of seven weeks. Mr. Dieringer had been a sufferer from rheumatism for several years. The deceased is survived by his mother, Mrs. Julia A. Dieringer, one brother, Albert F. Dieringer, and one sister, Mrs. Helena U. Zill, of Massillon. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. Father Reuter officiating. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

MRS. EMMA BOYLES.

Mrs. Emma Boyles, aged 38 years, wife of George Boyles, died at the family home, 83 West Main street, Sunday evening at 10:15 o'clock, of pneumonia and neuralgia of the heart, from which she had suffered but four days. Mr. and Mrs. Boyles recently moved from Summit street to their new home. The deceased is survived by her husband and one daughter, Anna Boyles. The body will be sent to Uhrichsville for interment.

A MINER KILLED.

William Pratt Crushed to Death at Dalton.

William Pratt, a miner, was killed by a fall of coal in the No. 14 mine near Dalton at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. He leaves a wife and four children.

Philadelphia's Rapid Gait.

"These," said the epicure to the bright Philadelphia girl, "are snails. I suppose Philadelphia people don't eat them for fear of cannibalism."

"Oh, no," was the answer; "it isn't that. We couldn't catch them."—Washington Star.

Every Heart-Ache

Every pain in the breast, difficult breathing, palpitation, fluttering or dizzy spell means that your heart is straining itself in its effort to keep in motion. This is dangerous.

Some sudden strain from overexertion or excitement will completely exhaust the nerves, or rupture the walls or arteries of the heart, and it will stop.

Relieve this terrible strain at once with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It invigorates and strengthens the heart nerves and muscles, stimulates the heart action, and relieves the pain and misery.

Take no chances; make your heart strong and vigorous with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I suffered terribly with heart disease. I have been treated by different physicians for my trouble without results. I went to a physician in Memphis, who claimed that I had dropsy of the heart. He put the X-ray on me, and in connection with his medicine he came near making a finish of me. Some time before this a Mr. Young, of St. Louis, was in our town. He saw my condition, and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to me. I gave it little attention until my return from Memphis, when I concluded to try it, and am pleased to say three bottles cured me.

CHARLES GOODRICH,
Caruthersville, Mo.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Plant Monday.

At about 11:30 o'clock Monday a quantity of excelsior under a stairway near the filling room of the Ohio Table Company's plant along the canal was found to be afire, the cause of the blaze being unknown, although it is surmised that a match upon which some person stepped started the blaze. The fire was discovered before much damage had been done and by the aid of two chemical fire extinguishers and a water hose employes had the blaze under control when the firemen from the central engine house arrived.

The blaze was in close proximity to that part of the works where varnish and oils are used extensively and the prompt extinguishing of the flame prevented a more serious disaster. The loss financially will be small.

TOOK MONEY AND LEFT CHILDREN.

Mrs. N. Define, of Navarre, Got Away With $1,600.

NAVARRE ITALIANS STIRRED UP

Woman was Trusted by Them and Did Their Banking—Peculiar Method of Depositing Cents for Dollars Did Not Arouse Suspicion in Minds of Husband or Friends.

The Italian settlement at Navarre is greatly stirred over the disappearance of Mrs. Nicholas Define, wife of a well to do Italian saloonkeeper and boarding house proprietor. With Mrs. Define went some $1,500 or $1,600 in money, the deposits of her husband and numerous Italian neighbors and friends for whom Mrs. Define acted as banker. The discovery of the deceit of their trusted friend was made last week when one of the Italians appeared at a local bank and attempted to cash a check for an amount larger than that on deposit in that individual's name. Mrs. Define left Navarre, her seven children, husband and friends last week for parts unknown. Nicholas Define, the husband, and the woman's mother, appeared in police court Monday morning and explained the circumstances to Chief of Police Ertle.

Mrs. Define's method of operating on the credulity of her fellow countrymen was simple but successful. She kept money entrusted to her to be banked in Massillon banks. If $100, $200 or $500 was the amount, Mrs. Define would take back with her a certified check calling for $1.00, $2.00 or $5.00. The change in amounts was not noticed by the depositors, or if it was, it was explained by Mrs. Define that the check called for $100, $200 or $500, as the case might be.

In one instance she succeeded in persuading a well known woman to mortgage her property for $300 and turning that amount over to her. Nearly every Italian resident of Navarre who makes a habit of depositing in Massillon banks will feel the departure of Mrs. Define to some extent, as her reputation for honesty and knowledge of banking affairs had made her a trusted friend. Nicholas Define owns six or seven valuable properties in Navarre. Everything connected with the home life of the absconding woman seems to have been comfortable and pleasant as compared to the usual lot of the Italian housekeepers, and her object in leaving is a mystery to her friends. Her destination can not be even guessed at by her relatives, although her mother believes that it is Chicago. Chief of Police Ertle will take the matter up and it will not be long before the chiefs of police of all the cities in this section of the country are furnished with a description of the woman.

Only Medals For Bravery.

In the Japanese army men are not promoted for distinguished conduct on the field and officers do not assume the rank of a superior officer who may be killed. By distinguishing themselves they gain nothing but decorations. The Order of the Golden Kite is a most coveted honor. Every man seeks to obtain it not only because it carries with it certain monetary rewards, but for the honor which its possession bestows on the wearer. No officer attains higher rank except by going through the necessary course of study and passing the examinations. Mere bravery cannot bring promotion.

Subtle Scheme.

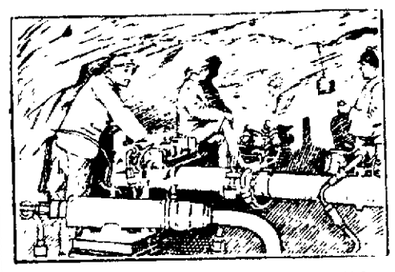
"Do you like Wagner's music?" asked the caller.

"No," said the young woman at the piano. "I hate it."

"Why do you play it, then?"

"Because this instrument is dreadfully out of tune, and if I played any other kind of music you'd notice it."—Chicago Tribune.

The boring of the great railroad tunnel through Simplon mountain, in the Alps, recently completed, is one of the most notable achievements in the history of engineering. The obstacles encountered were sometimes such as to discourage the most stout hearted from further prosecution of the enterprise. Water at one time stopped the work, pouring into the boring at the rate of 15,000 gallons per minute and at such a high temperature as to make work impossible until a refrigerating process had been invented. Ice water from a glacier was introduced into the boring, and the walls were sprayed with it, thus cooling the atmosphere. Houses located at both entrances were provided with rooms of



WORKMEN DRILLING IN THE TUNNEL.

graded temperature, so that the men should not go direct from the hot air of the tunnel to the cold air of this Alpine region. Once the brick foundation for the tracks threatened to go to ruin on account of the slippery nature of the material composing the mountain. This work had to be done over.

The Simplon tunnel is twelve miles long, nearly three miles longer than St. Gothard tunnel. It has cost about $15,000,000. The railroad through it will be operated by electricity generated from the Alpine rivers rushing by, which have also furnished the power for operating the electric pumps and drills during the work of construction.

Ventilation of the tunnel is secured through the plan of its construction. It consists really of two parallel tunnels fifty-six feet apart, which are connected by transverse galleries every 300 feet. One tunnel thus ventilates the other. The rock through which the tunnel was drilled was mostly granite. The beds of moving sand which were encountered in the course of the work proved very troublesome. The Swiss and Italians anticipate large commercial benefits from the work.

The journey by diligence over the Simplon pass from Brieg to Iselle occupies some ten hours, and of course comparatively little traffic can be carried on by such a method. When trains are running through the tunnel it will require but a few minutes to go from the Swiss to the Italian end.

SPRING MOTOR.

A New Device For Driving Household Sewing Machines.

A new manufacturing concern recently organized at Montreal with a capital of $500,000, undertakes to manufacture a spring motor, as well as electric, water and steam motors. The spring motor is a new device for driving household sewing machines entirely independent of any outside power, requiring no attachments to electric wires or other connections.

These motors, with which any make of machine can be fitted, will do away with the necessity of the operator working the treadle, in this way effecting a saving of labor while at the same time permitting the work to be done in about half the time taken on machines not fitted with it. The motor is operated by a stout spring, which can be wound by hand and which, once wound up, will work for a long time without any further attention aside from the regulation of the machine.

Metallic Laces.

A method has recently been invented of depositing a metal coating electrically on laces and other fine fabrics. The process is still kept a secret, but it turns out the most surprising results, in effect changing the tissue exposed into the daintiest fabrics of gold, silver or bronze. The utility of the metallized lace covers various fields. They serve for table ornamentation and for center pieces, architects use them in mural decorations, in applications on upholstery and for the hangings of panels in salons, boudoirs and rich dining halls. The makers of fine furniture incrust wood with them in the manufacture of screens and on surfaces of any kind, plain or curved. They are also used with striking effect in ecclesiastical vestments and in ball and evening dresses.

Typhoid Germs In Ice Cream.

Typhoid fever has been traced to various causes and for long ice cream has been regarded as a means of conveying this disease. In the London Lancet some time ago an account was given by Dr. W. G. Barras of an alarming outbreak of enteric fever which occurred in September last at Govan, Scotland, and which was clearly traced to infected ice cream. It has been conclusively proved that the disease may be spread by the use of ice and ice cream by the fact that its micro organism has been cultivated after having been frozen in ice for a very considerable period.—Medical Record.

Niagara's Electrical Power.

The three great power stations now being built on the Canadian side of Niagara falls will have an aggregate output of 285,000 horsepower. Ultimately one of the companies, the Ontario, will add to its output so as to bring the total to 405,000 horsepower. It is estimated that the grand total of the world's present hydro-electric power is 1,483,000 horsepower, of which the Canadian stations will represent more than 27 per cent.—Philadelphia Ledger

WEDDING MODES ARE BREAKING AWAY FROM TRADITION.

The Conventional No Longer Rules. Striking Gown For a Bride—Toilets For Bridesmaids—Delightful Frocks of the Trousseau.

The wedding season is in full swing with the beginning of June this year; for, in fact, May has witnessed an unusual number of hymeneal celebrations, and the old superstition of the unluckiness of the month of May for matrimony seems to be fading away. Then, too, originality is invading the peaceful fields of the conventional in wedding garments.

A model for a bride's gown of striking style and much individuality is presented in the first cut. A court train of white faille is slung gracefully from

BRIDE'S GOWN.

the shoulders, the interior softened by masses of mousseline de soie and tulle, ephemeralities that are chiefly responsible for the actual gown. The full flowing skirt of white chiffon is veiled in tulle, powdered with the tiniest roses of white baby ribbon. A deep folded belt of faille forms the chief component part of the corsage, a high, clear chemisette temporarily rendering the corsage a high one, while high wrinkled gloves fill up the deficiency of the short sleeve. In view of use for social functions following the wedding, the merit of this adaptable corsage becomes very apparent.

For the bridesmaids pretty frocks are devised in white crystalline silk. The skirt, inset with cream lace, carries a froufrou of tiny lace edged frills, while the bodice forms a fichu effect beneath a chemisette of lace. A gown of the trousseau, a leaf green chiffon, is trimmed as fashion now suggests, with blond lace, and has one of the new rucked bodices set into a becoming pointed corselet of lace.

The two models of the second cut show creations in voile, occurring in recent trousseaux. Of a rather deep pink is the first, with a high belt of voile inclosing the fullness of the simple little bodice. A rose crin chapeau accompanies this recherche toilet, the crown draped with the softest of ribbon and clustered with faded Gloire de Dijon roses.

A delicate shade of pink voile is responsible for the companion gown.

VOILE GOWNS.

Narrow plisse frills of silk the same shade trim the skirt, while the bodice decoration includes white embroidered muslin embodying delicate tones of pink, pale green and gold. With this goes a hat of champagne straw carrying ostrich feathers and a bunch of damask roses.

"Roses, roses everywhere," seems to be the millinery ideal for June.

AMY VARNUM.

The Gas Range.

Set a gas range on a square of zinc or heavy linoleum, as is done with a coal range. It makes the cleaning of anything spilled or burned very much less of a task than if the dirt had to be removed from a pine or painted floor.

Keep a small vegetable brush to scrub the burners on top of the range. If they seem to be choked, clean each one individually with a wire.

White Cake.

Cream half a cup of butter; beat into this gradually one cup of sugar; then add alternately half a cup of milk and two cups of sifted flour sifted again with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and add, at the last, the whites of three eggs beaten dry.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LONG FAST FOR HEALTH

Air and Water Man's Food During Forty-five Days.

WORKED HARD ALL THE TIME.

J. Austin Shaw of Brooklyn Lost Only Twenty-six Pounds and Looks as If He Had Had a Vacation—In Training Three Years—Has Lengthened Periods of Fasting Until He Thinks Fifty Days Possible.

That a man can work hard, sleep well and be merry without anything to eat for forty-five days has recently been proved in a most extraordinary manner by J. Austin Shaw of Borough Park, Brooklyn, says the New York Herald. From April 9 to May 24 Mr. Shaw looked not upon food that was cooked or uncooked, or, if he did look upon it, it was without any great temptation to eat it. This fast exceeds Dr. Tanner's famous fasts and many other self starving records.

In all that time Mr. Shaw worked from twelve to eighteen hours a day, and at the end of his forty-five days without eating instead of being weakened and emaciated was, if anything, stronger and healthier than when he began to go without food. The explanation of this astonishing result lies largely in the fact that he had trained carefully and scientifically for three years in the seldom voluntarily practiced art of fasting.

Three years ago Mr. Shaw weighed 235 pounds. He was in fairly good health, although he suffered occasionally from rheumatism. A book on "Perfect Health," by C. C. Haskell, a gospel of abstinence in diet, made him a convert. It held that healthy old age depended solely on the knowledge of how to breathe, eat, drink, think and sleep.

Mr. Shaw immediately put the author's theories into practice. In the last three years he has fasted at intervals, each fast being a little longer than its predecessor, and he has lost sixty-two pounds in weight and gained greatly in strength and health. He has become an enthusiastic apostle of starvation as a means to long life and has a record of his experience backed by photographs taken every few days during his last and longest fast.

Mr. Shaw was asked the other night how he accounted for the fact that forty-five days on water had left him sound and strong, while professional fasters were generally fearfully emaciated.

"Fresh air is the secret," he said. "You may say I lived during the last six weeks on air. I gave up coffee and meat and breakfast three years ago. I never take anything but a glass of water before noon. I never drink with my meals.

"As to my fasts, I began with three days' abstinence at a time, with two weeks between fasts. Gradually I lengthened the time of going without food to ten days until recently I found I could go forty-five days without eating without the least discomfort. I have no doubt I could have gone on for fifty days or more, but I thought it better not to make the test too hard.

"I mean to live to be 100 years old and think I am on the right track. There is no reason we should not all live to be 100.

"The first two days of my fast were a little hard, but after that it was easy. I sometimes drank a little weak lemonade and once in a week or so a glass of unfermented grape juice. The rest of my diet consisted of water, both hot and cold.

"Temptations to break it? They did not amount to much. It wasn't the easiest thing in the world to carve for my family when we had a particularly good Sunday dinner, but I did not really feel the need of food.

"This brings me to the most important point of all. I had absolute confidence in myself and knew I was not in any danger. A doctor examined me every day. My pulse was normal, at 60, and never went above 72 when I sprinted for a train. Each day I received a letter of encouragement and advice from Haskell. My wife helped me, too, by her faith. The mind plays a big role in health fasting. Faith and fresh air are the important elements.

"I took my usual exercise and cold bath in the morning and worked each day in the city from twelve to eighteen hours. My work keeps me out of doors much of the time."

Mr. Shaw intends to keep up his periodical fasting for the rest of his life and to abjure meat at all times and any food before noon. He is connected with a weekly horticultural paper and is a man somewhat under fifty years. Three of his daughters are on the stage. One of them was a pajama girl in "The Liberty Belles." The youngest of them has forsworn the hot birds and cold bottles which are popularly supposed to be the correct after theater diet and is almost as ardent a vegetarian noneater as her father.

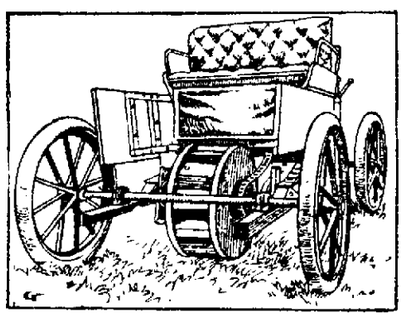
Mr. Shaw cautions those who would seek foodless health not to start in too ambitiously. Three days is about all the beginner can stand. He himself looks as fresh after his recent remarkable fast as if he just returned from an ideal vacation. He lost twenty-six pounds, a little more than half a pound a day, but there is not a wrinkle to show it. He asserts that, though he worked more than usual, he did not at any time feel the least fatigued.

Prophecy as to Art.

An art critic prophecies that the next movement of European art—which he thinks has exhausted the possibilities of realism—may take the form of a return to the principles enunciated by the Chinese a thousand years ago.

Will Run on Muddy Roads, on Ice or Snow With Equal Results.

The automobile here shown is propelled by a driving fifth wheel, arranged under the center of the vehicle to run in bearings on two hinged arms which project downward at a slight inclination and are drawn forward by tension springs. The idea of these springs is that they tend to hold the wheel against the ground and increase its tractive power. This tension is under the control of the operator when the machine is traversing a bad road. On any other than a very bad road it is entirely automatic. When the engine turns the drive wheel and the vehicle is hard to start owing to a bad road, or an obstruction is in front of the wheels, the drive wheel will take practically the entire weight of the vehicle



REAR VIEW OF CAR.
[From the Scientific American.]

on itself, thus increasing its traction and relieving the other wheels of any considerable weight.

The drive wheel is made hollow and used as a muffler, or, when a steam engine is used for power, it can be both the muffler and water tank as well. Beside doing away with the differential gear this simple fifth wheel arrangement makes possible a solid rear axle and also renders unnecessary the use of rubber tires on commercial vehicles. The construction of the wheel may be seen from the illustration showing the rear of the automobile. It has two side disks, between which are bolted face plates of soft cast steel, which are practically indestructible and which, on granite or stone pavement, will not slip, as this metal will hold on stones when the weight is all upon a single driving wheel. These plates are readily removable and can be replaced in winter by toothed plates for use on ice or snow. When the machine is running on soft sand or mud it is driven through the flat plates, but on any ordinary road the side disks do the driving. The transmission is from the engine to a countershaft and from the countershaft to the driving wheel by means of a chain. A gear transmission can be used and is found preferable with heavier machines.

This machine can be used under conditions where the ordinary method of propulsion by the rear wheels has been found wanting on account of insufficient traction. Such a machine should be therefore most useful on plowed fields or muddy roads and should be found invaluable to the farmer for haulage work about the farm as well as for drawing his produce to market. —Scientific American.

OIL FROM CORN.

Kansan's New Plan to Break the Illumination Trust.

Corn will yet "bust" the Standard Oil trust, Representative Murdock of Kansas believes. Corn, he says, will yet furnish light, heat and power in his state.

Mr. Murdock, who made his campaign for congress on the platform that "redheaded men are needed in congress," wants the government to permit the use of corn in making grain alcohol, with which is to be mixed 10 per cent of wood alcohol, making it poisonous and unfit for drinking purposes. Germany makes 300,000,000 gallons of this fluid, and it is used for illuminating purposes and for heating.

One bushel of corn, costing not more than 35 cents, will make five gallons of alcohol, and after plants are installed it is estimated that this alcohol can be manufactured at a rate not to exceed $4 a ton.

Illuminating oil costs from 14 to 15 cents a gallon, and Mr. Murdock says the grain alcohol can be made to sell for 9 or 10 cents a gallon. The alcohol as an illuminant is better than oil, he says, as it does not vitiate the air and there is no danger of explosion.—New York World.

Cheesemaking and Bacteriology.

The art of the cheesemaker now depends to an ever increasing degree on bacteriology. While bacteria seem to play a smaller part in the ripening of cheese than was formerly supposed, lactic bacteria are found necessary for acidifying the milk, and specific molds are essential for the flavors characteristic of some kinds of cheese. The newest discovery is that of certain bacteria, known in Holland as "langvey," that tend to prevent deterioration of cheese. These harmless organisms appear to exhaust the food of objectionable forms, and thus give a good product where without them no cheese at all could be made.

The World's Biggest Pump.

Boston now has in operation at the Calf Pasture pumping station the largest pumping engine in the world. Before a number of city officials, newspaper men and a few invited guests Superintendent of Streets James Donovan opened the valve which set this powerful piece of machinery in motion. Almost simultaneously the massive engine was whirling around at the rate of seventeen revolutions a minute, 3,000 gallons being raised at one revolution, its total capacity being 72,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The pump weighs 1,700,000 pounds and cost, all told, about $342,000.—Boston Transcript.

Sky Is Man, Says a Kentuckian.

"Man is the sky; woman is the earth." Thus John P. Starks of Louisville, Ky., recently expressed one strange belief of the Japanese. He and his wife a few days ago returned from a tour of the globe, says a Louisville special despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Starks used this observation, made by the Japs. Mr. Starks is one of the most prominent business men of Louisville. He said:

"Ninety-five per cent of the Japanese belong to the peasant class. The poor exist on 2 or 3 cents of our money per day. Their diet is rice and dried fish. The Buddhists are vegetarians. The Japanese seem happy and contented. Homelike conditions do not exist as here. Women are regarded as man's equal. The Japanese are superstitious. They are religious because they think it promotes business. The Japanese people are not Christianized. They are theoretically Buddhists and Shintoists. Shintoism is ancestor worship and worship of patriotism. The Japanese are the greatest skeptics on earth today. They do not trust each other.

"As a nation the Japanese are making wonderful strides. Officially they are honest. As soldiers they are the greatest on earth. An American admiral whom I met told me, 'Man for man, they are the greatest soldiers on earth.'

"All Japanese are fatalists. They do not fear death. They are patriotic to a degree that is fanatical. A dead soldier elicits all their praise. A battle scarred veteran does not arouse them. They honor the dead; the living, to them, are a mere circumstance. The nation is everything; the individual is nothing.

"Japanese are not to be trusted when it comes to a close proposition. For instance, in Yokohama, where we spent a great deal of time, there the Chinese are tellers in banks. The Chinese are the best artisans, clerks and workmen.

"The clothes worn by the Japanese, I should judge, cost about 60 cents. The Japanese, as a race, are barefooted and bareheaded. I saw them naked in the fields."

Mr. Starks said that he knew the Japanese to be patriotic to the extent that they would commit suicide (harakiri) before yielding to a foe.

A ROSE FOR MOURNING.

Savannah Peddler Develops a Coal Black Flower.

Mourning roses may become popular now that Dennis Tapley of Savannah, Ga., a cripple who peddled key rings in the streets and whose hobby was the cultivation of flowers, has developed a coal black variety, according to a Savannah dispatch, that experts say is a wonder.

For ages naturalists have been trying to produce a black rose, but never attained their object. Tapley now declares that by his method he has perfected a bud with petals as black as a raven's wing.

This, he asserts, he does without the use of chemicals. He has named the rose the Mourning, and he says it is bound to bring him wealth.

"Alice Blue" a Fad.

It will be a case of blues with more than one girl this season when she learns that all the latest costumes, including hats and hosiery, are of a decidedly bluish color, says the New York Press. How disheartened she will be if in a moment of rashness she has listened to the early predictions of fashion and ordered innumerable fluffy muslins and gowns of shimmering silk, of rose or heliotrope hue! It will mean that either she must procure an entire new outfit or endure being called "unfashionable." Of course this suits the dressmakers and dealers in such materials, for no sooner does a style or color become in the least degree popular than they straightway look cross eyed at it and rack their brains to conjure up something as yet undreamed of by society to take its place. The new shade is called Alice blue in honor of Miss Roosevelt, who has a decided liking for it, and is betwixt and between a baby blue and a navy. To the girl with eyes to match it is exceedingly becoming.

Color Cure For All Ills.

A new cult has sprung up in Boston, the home of cults and fads, and the chief apostle is Miss Flora Macdonald, a lecturer on art and designer of stained glass windows, says a Boston dispatch to the New York Tribune. The new cult, which may be termed the color cure for want of a better name, teaches that color will cure all mortal ills if properly used. Are you a nervous wreck? Select new wall paper, win back health and put the doctors out of business. Has Cupid passed you by? Select decorations of red and see how quickly he will respond. If husband's love has grown cold surround him with restful greens, optimistic yellows, inspiring blues and keep out of the divorce court. Miss Macdonald traces the origin of many mental and physical ills to the wrong use of colors and finds the cure in the substitution of correct colors.

Squirrel as a Planter.

C. B. Edwards of Raleigh, N. C., has offered the gardener at the capitol a number of Japan walnut slips. He has a Japan walnut tree in his yard, and this was visited by a squirrel from the capitol grounds, says the Raleigh News and Observer. The squirrel ate most of the walnuts, but buried a number close to the rose bushes in Mr. Edwards' yard. These produced the slips that Mr. Edwards now proposes to give away.

Fireless Stoves the Rage In German Households.

Fireless cookstoves are the latest wrinkles in German households. They save worry, work and fuel, and will never scorch the food. They never blacken the pots, do away with all objectionable odors, are the ideal adjuncts to the picnic or excursion cuisine and for the nursery are declared by experts to be indispensable. These are only a few of the advantages claimed for the fireless stoves, or "hay boxes," as they are called in Germany. George H. Murphy, United States consular clerk at Frankfort, has written an interesting report about them, which he has transmitted to the state department.

There is no great expense or labor involved in making the "hay boxes," for they are merely air tight chests lines with felt or paper and packed with hay or straw. The close fitting lid is covered with a pillow or cushion of some sort, to exclude the air. An old trunk, or even a large valise, may be pressed into service for a "hay box." The process of using is even simpler than that of construction. Start your vegetables or meats to cooking in the ordinary way over a fire and then transfer the pot containing the food to the box, being careful that the lid of the cooking utensil is not removed while the change is being made.

"In general," says Mr. Murphy, "it will be found that two or three minutes of actual boiling on the fire is amply sufficient for vegetables, while roasted meats require twenty to thirty minutes. Most articles should remain tightly closed in the box for two or three hours, though they can be left there to keep hot for ten or twelve hours if necessary. Rice, dried beans, lentils, dried fruit, etc., should first be well soaked in cold water. After being allowed to boil for from two to five minutes, one or two hours in the box will prepare them thoroughly for the table.

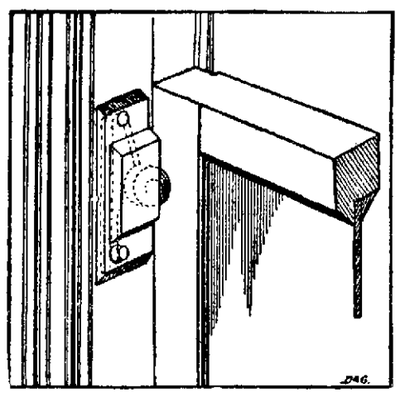
"Cauliflower and other soft vegetables should merely be brought to a boil and then placed for an hour or two in the box. By the old method of cooking it is necessary to boil dried beans two and one-half to three hours. When the 'hay box' is used, boiling for five minutes will be found sufficient. This will give a clear idea of the amount of fuel saved."

Mr. Murphy says that the "hay box" is a great boon to working men and women who cannot spare much time at their homes to prepare their meals. They can set their food to cooking in the fireless stoves, go about their avocations and return whenever they please to find an appetizing meal awaiting them.

WINDOW SASH HOLDER.

Designed to Prevent Rattling Under Any Conditions.

Most forms of window fasteners make provision for clamping the two sashes together to prevent their rattling, but the trouble is that the clamp fails to work when the window is opened ever so little, as it should be in sleeping rooms, for instance. The window fastener shown herewith is de-



HOLDS SASH WHETHER OPEN OR SHUT.

signed to stop all lateral movement of the sash, no matter what the position of the window may be.

The device comprises a plate for attachment to the frame, with a rubber roller mounted on a spring to press against the face of the sash. It is obvious that the pressure is permanent, no matter whether the sash is raised or lowered. By forming semicircular sockets at intervals the necessity for sash weights is eliminated, as the sinking of the roller into one of these notches will hold the window until force is exerted to raise or lower it.

Pipe of Asbestus and Milk.

An Orange (N. J.) inventor has invented a new kind of tobacco pipe, the stem and bowl of which are made of asbestus, either by rolling together asbestus paper or thin strips of asbestus forming a tube of the right thickness and dimensions for the bowl of the pipe, hollow at both ends. One end is filled in by strips of asbestus so cut and fitted as to occupy the opening. The stem is prepared in the same manner and is fitted with a mouthpiece. The strips of asbestus forming these tubes are coated with a paste composed of condensed milk and plaster of paris. In order to burn out the paste the pipe is baked. The inventor states that any color from light brown to ebony can be obtained by varying the heat.

Fresh Air Cure For Meningitis.

The cerebro spinal meningitis commission recently announced its conclusion that the best treatment for cerebro spinal meningitis was fresh air. Windows should be kept open day and night. This treatment has been adopted at the Presbyterian hospital and at other places with the best results. It has been found that when this is done the patient sleeps most of the time without the administration of any opiate and is comparatively free from pain.

Hypnotized Frenchman.

Dr. Paul Sollier, director of the Sanitarium For Nervous Diseases at Boulogne-sur-Seine, France, tells a remarkable story of sight through brick walls and around corners which he is studying in one of his patients.

The man, whose nervous trouble began as the result of falling from a train, is a good hypnotic subject and is being treated by suggestion.

In the course of treatment Dr. Sollier accidentally discovered that when hypnotized the man could see him when his back was turned.

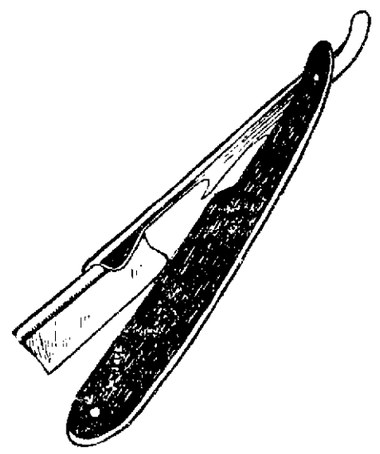
In order to test this remarkable "eyeless sight" the doctor made the following experiment: "Having plunged the man into a state of deep hypnosis, in the course of cerebral awakening, I went into a closet separated from the laboratory by a hall staircase over sixteen feet wide, a wall fifteen and a half inches thick and preceded by a small vestibule having access to a gallery shut off by a glass door. When inside the closet, I made a movement with my hand as if to draw him toward me, and immediately he rushed to the door of the laboratory. The noise he made because he was not allowed to go out at once apprised me of the success of the experiment."—New York Globe.

DISCOURAGING THE BARBER.

A New Aid For the Man Who Shaves Himself at Home.

The number of devices for the convenience of the man who wants to shave himself is almost without end, and it would seem that many things of this character must certainly put some of the barber establishments out of business, but the latter seem to go on just the same. It often happens that a man is perfectly able to shave himself in a very satisfactory manner, but his difficulty may be in keeping the razor in proper condition, and if he is compelled to run to the barber's or cutler's shop with the instrument every few weeks there is no advantage in the possession of the skill necessary to amputate the whiskers from his face.

The interchangeable razor blade has been devised to meet this emergency.



RAZOR USES INTERCHANGEABLE BLADES.

In appearance it looks like pretty much any other razor, but the blade end of the combination consists of two parts, the blade itself and a German silver holder. When it is desirable to substitute one blade for another the operation is very readily performed. A spring catch releases the cutter and it is then pushed from its lodging place.

Besides the advantage of always having a suitable blade in readiness and in good condition this arrangement presents that of permitting the owner to strop his razor by a mechanical device which is used with safety razors, but which has not heretofore been adapted for use with the old type of instrument. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Rare Test of Color Photography.

One of the novelties to be attempted at the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 30 next is to apply color photography to the observation so that a record can be made of the appearance of the chromosphere and corona. The plan is to employ the three color process, where screens of different colors are used with three different plates, each screen cutting off light of various colors, so that when positive from the three plates are made and used with light of a color corresponding to the screen the resulting picture has the colors of the original. For the eclipse photographs a camera with three lenses and three screens will probably be employed, as it is necessary that the exposures shall be made simultaneously.

Sick Man Who Shrank Three Feet.

At the Paris Academy of Science recently a curious case of softening of the bones was expounded by means of radiograms. The patient, who was originally five feet four inches in height, had shrunk by degrees to three feet two inches in the course of ten years. Cases of this kind have almost invariably ended fatally, but the patient now in question is in fairly good health, though there is at this time no possibility of him regaining his former height.

Doctors Put Ban on Whiskers.

If you must kiss a man who wears whiskers, excuse yourself between kisses and apply a powerful antiseptic. Such is the advice which Dr. Hamilton Forline of Chicago gives to women, and the advice is given seriously. Together with other physicians, Dr. Forline has begun a vigorous campaign against whiskers, which, he claims, are the means of carrying and spreading infection everywhere.

Elevators on Ocean Steamships.

The latest luxury of the palace hotel steamships of the cross Atlantic ferry is a system of elevators. Two new vessels, the America and the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, are to be provided with several elevators to run between the five decks on which are placed the passenger accommodations.

San Antonio, June 7.—In a hand-to-hand fight with an armed highwayman, although wounded in three places, Conductor Sam King succeeded in preventing a holdup on a San Pedro car and now has a trophy of the conflict, the revolver of the would-be robber. The struggle which took place on the car was a desperate one and the escape of King is considered miraculous, for the bullet fired at him by the highwayman passed between the fingers and palm of the hand while he gripped the barrel of the revolver, cutting the palm, struck his trousers just below the waistband, severed a button as clean as if by a pair of scissors, passed through his underclothing and inflicted two flesh wounds in the stomach.

A Considerate Judge.

A Kentucky congressman tells of a considerate judge in his state who passed sentence on a man convicted of murder. The judge said:

"Mr. Dodson, the jury says you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hanged. It is my wish that you and all your friends on the river know that it is not I who condemns you. It is the jury and the law, Mr. Dodson. At what time, sir, would you like to be hanged?"

The prisoner made answer that it was a matter of indifference to him and that he was prepared to be swung off at any time. The judge continued:

"Mr. Dodson, it is a serious matter to be hanged. It can't happen to a man but once in life unless the rope should break before the neck is broken, and you had better take all the time you can. But since it makes no difference to you you may hang four weeks from today at 12 noon, but you may have a good dinner first."

AN OCEAN ENIGMA.

Mystery of the Fate of the Crew of the Ship Marie Celeste.

Undoubtedly the most extraordinary of all the mysteries of the sea is the fate of the crew of the ship Marie Celeste, a more fantastic creation apparently than novelist ever wove. She left New York in 1887 for Europe, her personnel being thirteen, including the captain's wife and child. Two weeks later a British bark sighted her in the Atlantic. There was no sign of life on board. A boat was sent to her, and a most exhaustive search proved her to be as silent as the tomb, as deserted as a pesthouse. Everything was in its place, even the boats at the davits. The hull was undamaged, the cargo untouched. Rigging and spars were intact; the sails were all set. The crew's weekly wash hung above the forecastle; an awning covered the poop. Binnacle and wheel and rudder were complete. The sailors' kits and dinners were seen in the forecastle. In the cabin was a sewing machine, with a child's garment under the needle, and on the table a half eaten meal. The chronometer ticked undisturbed in the chartroom; the cash box was unrifled. The logbook, posted to within forty-eight hours of the visit, showed the passage to have been favorable; the ship's appearance proved there had been no storm. Evidences of a struggle or piracy or murder there were none. Yet thirteen people had disappeared as if spirited away by some supernatural agency, and from that day to this the mystery has never been unraveled, though the United States government spared no effort to solve it.—P. T. McGrath in McClure's Magazine.

AN EMPEROR'S FURY.

Paul of Russia's Order to His Regiment of Horse Guards.

On one occasion during a parade of his horse guards the Emperor Paul of Russia was extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which the troops performed their evolutions. At length, after a more than ordinarily stupid blunder on the part of the troops, the czar could stand it no longer, and he determined to preside over the drill in person. The troops were well aware that the czar's temper was on the verge of bubbling over, and the knowledge so unnerved them that things went from bad to worse until at last a blunder supervened—a blunder in which officers and men shared alike—which proved the climax.

Galloping up to the disorganized lines and reining up his charger at their head, livid with fury which he no longer attempted to suppress, Paul gave vent to the following original and effective speech: "Officers and troopers of the Imperial horse guards, right about face! Quick—march—to Siberia!"

The entire regiment, with unbroken composure and dignity, wheeled to the right and started off then and there upon their terrible march into exile. By the time they had arrived at a point lying some few days' march from the capital, the czar's temper having cooled down, swift couriers were dispatched after the exiled guards with news of the imperial clemency, and the troops were allowed to return.

Dagger Money.

In former times when traveling was not so safe as in the twentieth century the judges often needed an escort when passing from one town to another on circuit. It was the duty of Newcastle to provide such protection for the journey between that town and Carlisle. As time went on the actual provision of a guard was replaced by the payment of money for the purpose, and it was this contribution that became known as "dagger money." To this day the old custom is kept up, and at the Newcastle assizes the judge receives from the mayor a coin that is probably itself a curiosity and also serves as an interesting souvenir of this strange survival.—London Mail.

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